U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

August 21, 2023

NOAH SCHEER
[redacted]

FOIPA Request No.: 1600179-000
Subject: 064-HQ-186 SUB 210

Dear Noah Scheer:

The FBI has completed its search for records subject to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) that are responsive to your request. The enclosed 85 pages of records were determined to be responsive to your subject and were previously processed and released. Please see the selected paragraphs below for relevant information specific to your request as well as the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for standard responses applicable to all requests.

☐ In an effort to provide you with responsive records as expeditiously as possible, we are releasing documents from previous requests regarding your subject. We consider your request fulfilled. Since we relied on previous results, additional records potentially responsive to your subject may exist. If this release of previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you may request an additional search for records. Submit your request by mail to **Initial Processing Operations Unit; Record/Information Dissemination Section; Information Management Division; Federal Bureau of Investigation; 200 Constitution Drive; Winchester, VA 22602. You may also email your response to** foipaquestions@fbi.gov**.** Please include the FOIPA Request Number listed above in your correspondence.

☑ Please be advised that additional records responsive to your subject exist. If this release of previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you must advise us that you want the additional records processed. Please submit your response within thirty (30) days to **Initial Processing Operations Unit; Record/Information Dissemination Section; Information Management Division; Federal Bureau of Investigation; 200 Constitution Drive; Winchester, VA 22602. You may also email your response to** foipaquestions@fbi.gov**.** Please include the FOIPA Request Number listed above in your correspondence. **If we do not receive your decision within thirty (30) days of the date of this notification, your request will be closed.**

☐ One or more of the enclosed records were transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). Although we retained a version of the records previously processed pursuant to the FOIA, the original records are no longer in our possession.

If this release of the previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you may file a FOIPA request with NARA at the following address:

National Archives and Records Administration
Special Access and FOIA
8601 Adelphi Road, Room 5500
College Park, MD 20740-6001

☐ Records potentially responsive to your request were transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), and they were not previously processed pursuant to the FOIA. You may file a request with NARA using the address above.

☐ One or more of the enclosed records were destroyed. Although we retained a version of the records previously processed pursuant to the FOIA, the original records are no longer in our possession. Record retention and disposal is carried out under supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) , Title 44, United States Code, Section 3301 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1228; Title 44, United States Code, Section 3310 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1229.10.

☐ Records potentially responsive to your request were destroyed. Since this material could not be reviewed, it is not known if it was responsive to your request. Record retention and disposal is carried out under supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) according to Title 44 United States Code Section 3301, Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Chapter 12 Sub-chapter B Part 1228, and 36 CFR 1229.10.

☑ Documents or information referred to other Government agencies were not included in this release.

Due to the age and condition of the original documents, some of the reproduced copies are extremely difficult to read. While we realize the quality of some of the documents is poor, every effort has been made to obtain the best copies possible.

Please refer to the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for additional standard responses applicable to your request. **"Part 1"** of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. **"Part 2"** includes additional standard responses that apply to all requests for records about yourself or any third party individuals. **"Part 3"** includes general information about FBI records that you may find useful. Also enclosed is our Explanation of Exemptions.

Additional information about the FOIPA can be found at www.fbi.gov/foia. Should you have questions regarding your request, please feel free to contact foipaquestions@fbi.gov. Please reference the FOIPA Request number listed above in all correspondence concerning your request.

Please be advised that if you are seeking a new search for records, you may wish to narrow the scope of your request based on material that you have already received, e.g., timeframe or locality. Additionally, be advised that "unusual circumstances" may apply. See 5 U.S.C. § 552 (a)(6)(B)(iii). These "unusual circumstances" will delay our ability to make a determination on your request within 20 days. See 5 U.S.C. § 552 (a)(6)(B). Additionally, the payment of pertinent fees may apply to your request. See 5 U.S.C. § 552 (a)(4)(A)(viii). The application of "unusual circumstances" is not a determination of how the FBI will respond to your substantive request.

If you are not satisfied with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's determination in response to this request, you may administratively appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, 441 G Street, NW, 6th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20530, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA STAR portal by creating an account following the instructions on OIP's website: https://www.justice.gov/oip/submit-and-track-request-or-appeal. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days of the date of this response to your request. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by emailing the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison at foipaquestions@fbi.gov. The subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified. You may also contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS). The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at ogis@nara.gov; telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769.

Sincerely,

Michael G. Seidel
Section Chief
Record/Information Dissemination Section
Information Management Division

Enclosures

FBI FOIPA Addendum

As referenced in our letter responding to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, the FBI FOIPA Addendum provides information applicable to your request. Part 1 of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. Part 2 includes standard responses that apply to requests for records about individuals to the extent your request seeks the listed information. Part 3 includes general information about FBI records, searches, and programs.

Part 1: The standard responses below apply to all requests:

(i) **5 U.S.C. § 552(c).** Congress excluded three categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIPA [5 U.S.C. § 552(c)]. FBI responses are limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIPA. Additional information about the FBI and the FOIPA can be found on the www.fbi.gov/foia website.

(ii) **Intelligence Records**. To the extent your request seeks records of intelligence sources, methods, or activities, the FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), and as applicable to requests for records about individuals, PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b)(3), and (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3) [50 USC § 3024(i)(1)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that any such records do or do not exist.

Part 2: The standard responses below apply to all requests for records on individuals:

(i) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual's name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.

(ii) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Witness Security Program Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could identify any participant in the Witness Security Program pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(3) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(3), 18 U.S.C. 3521, and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

(iii) **Requests for Confidential Informant Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of confidential informant records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F) [5 U.S.C.§ § 552 (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F)] and Privacy Act exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C.§ 552a (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records would reveal confidential informant identities and information, expose law enforcement techniques, and endanger the life or physical safety of individuals. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

Part 3: General Information:

(i) **Record Searches and Standard Search Policy.** The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching systems, such as the Central Records System (CRS), or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. The CRS is an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled by the FBI per its law enforcement, intelligence, and administrative functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization, comprising records of FBI Headquarters, FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices (Legats) worldwide; Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records are included in the CRS. The standard search policy is a search for main entity records in the CRS. Unless specifically requested, a standard search does not include a search for reference entity records, administrative records of previous FOIPA requests, or civil litigation files.

a. *Main Entity Records* – created for individuals or non-individuals who are the subjects or the focus of an investigation
b. *Reference Entity Records*- created for individuals or non-individuals who are associated with a case but are not known subjects or the focus of an investigation

(ii) **FBI Records.** Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.

(iii) **Foreseeable Harm Standard.** As amended in 2016, the Freedom of Information Act provides that a federal agency may withhold responsive records only if: (1) the agency reasonably foresees that disclosure would harm an interest protected by one of the nine exemptions that FOIA enumerates, or (2) disclosure is prohibited by law (5 United States Code, Section 552(a)(8)(A)(i)). The FBI considers this foreseeable harm standard in the processing of its requests.

(iv) **Requests for Criminal History Records or Rap Sheets.** The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks – often referred to as a criminal history record or rap sheet. These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative "FBI file." An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks. Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at www.edo.cjis.gov. For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

(b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;

(b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;

(b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;

(b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;

(b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;

(b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

(b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;

(b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or

(b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

(d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;

(j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;

(k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;

(k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;

(k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;

(k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;

(k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;

(k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;

(k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

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Total Deleted Page(s) = 32
Page 59 ~ Referral/Direct;
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Page 65 ~ Referral/Direct;
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Page 87 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 88 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 89 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 90 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 91 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 92 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 101 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 102 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 103 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 104 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 105 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 106 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 107 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 108 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 109 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 110 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 111 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 112 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 116 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 131 ~ Referral/Direct;
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Page 134 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 135 ~ Referral/Direct;

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PLACE:	DATE:	REPORTED BY:
Havana, Cuba	July 9, 1943	S.I.S. Number 200

TITLE:	CHARACTER:
SPANISH FALANGE IN SANTIAGO DE CUBA, CUBA	CUBA - SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES - S

SYNOPSIS:

Identifying material concerning additional members of Spanish Falange in Santiago de Cuba, Cuba, set forth.

STATUS: - C -

Classified by 5665 INTP
Declassify on: OADR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

REFERRAL DOCUMENT
FOIA REFERENCE 62
APPEAL
CIVIL ACT.
E.O. 12356
DATE 9/2/88 INITIALS UA

Report dated June 9, 1943, at Havana, Cuba.

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( ) N. A.	2 - Consulate, Santiago de Cuba	JUL 17 1943
( ) Other	2 - Legal Attache	U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

77 SEP 27 1943

R.H.L.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BRIEFING

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: SPANISH FALANGE IN
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, CUBA
CUBA - SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES - S

The following information regarding additional persons who have been listed as being Falangist in Santiago de Cuba is being set forth to complete the survey begun in reference report:

VICENTE GARROTE GARCIA -- a Spaniard who has lived in Cuba twenty years and is reportedly a charter member of the Spanish Falange in Santiago de Cuba. GARROTE was never very openly in favor of the Falange and at the present time he represents the American Flour Mill Company in Santiago de Cuba so would of necessity be very careful regarding any statements against the Allies. He is reported to have a fairly good business reputation but drives a hard bargain. Description:

Age	45 years
Height	5 feet 8 inches
Weight	150 pounds
Eyes	Black
Hair	Black
Build	Thin
Complexion	Light
Distinguishing characteristics	Wears silver rimmed glasses
Marital status	Married to a Cuban; has one daughter 17 years of age.

INOCENCIO PETEIRO is a Spaniard and a charter member of the Falanage in Santiago de Cuba. Before Cuba and the United States entered the war he was reportedly a decided German sympathizer and appeared to be certain of a Nazi victory, but since the entry of Cuba and the United States into the war he has apparently expressed no opinions. He is the owner of a grocery store located at Cayo Smith, which is a summer resort in the bay near Morro Castle, Santiago de Cuba. He is a shrewd but hard-working business man. Description:

Age	45 years
Height	5 feet 5 inches
Weight	220 pounds
Build	Heavy
Hair	Black
Eyes	Black

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Complexion	White
Distinguishing characteristics	Has a very large stomach
Places frequented	Spends most of his time at Cayo Smith but makes calls at the wholesale grocery stores at Santiago de Cuba while buying merchandise
Marital status	Married to a Spaniard and has two children about 20 years of age.

ESTEBAN GUTIERREZ OBREGON -- a Spaniard and one of the original members of the Spanish Falange in Santiago de Cuba. Before Pearl Harbor, GUTIERREZ is reported to have expressed himself openly in favor of the Axis but since that time has been quiet. He is a clerk in the office of the social hall in the Colonia Española in Santiago de Cuba and is also the co-owner of a bakery shop. Description:

Age	60 years
Height	6 feet
Weight	165 pounds
Hair	Black, graying
Eyes	Black
Build	Medium
Complexion	White
Distinguishing characteristics	Has gold teeth which are noticeable when he speaks
Residence in Cuba	Approximately 30 years
Marital status	Widower with two adult boys.

AGAPITO SANCIBRIAN is a Cuban who became a member of the Spanish Falange some time after it was organized. He was reportedly not openly in favor of the Falange. He is the Seiberling Tire Company agent in Santiago de Cuba and it is reported that since the rationing of tires he has engaged in black market activities. Description:

Age	40 years
Height	5 feet 8 inches
Weight	155 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Black
Complexion	White
Marital status	Married; has three young children.

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SERAFIN FRANCO SANCHEZ -- a Spaniard and one of the charter members of the Spanish Falange in Santiago de Cuba. SANCHEZ lived in Cuba for over twenty years but left for Spain about a year ago with the alleged object of visiting a sick daughter and has not returned. He is one of the co-owners of La Cubana Bus Company. Description:

Age	52 years
Height	5 feet 7 inches
Weight	150 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Black
Build	Medium
Complexion	Dark
Marital status	A widower with several children
Societies	Member of Central Gallego, Santiago de Cuba.

MANUEL FRANCO SANCHEZ -- Spaniard and brother of SERAFIN. MANUEL was one of the charter members of the Spanish Falange in Santiago de Cuba and is also a member of the Central Gallego. He is likewise one of the apparent owners of La Cubana Bus Company. MANUEL is not reported to have been openly in favor of the Spanish Falange. Description:

Age	40 years
Height	5 feet 6 inches
Weight	140 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Black
Complexion	Dark
Distinguishing characteristics	Has a Jewish type nose.

FRANCISCO MATOS -- a Spaniard and reportedly one of the charter members of the Spanish Falange in Santiago de Cuba. He was among those charged with Falange activity in one of the court actions in Santiago, which charges were dismissed against him. MATOS is a member of the firm of J. Matos y Cia., a wholesale drygoods firm, and was established with his brother, JOSE, on Calle Sako until the first part of 1943. At that time he left for Havana and established business on Compostela Street near Muralla, Havana. Description:

Age	45 years
Height	5 feet 6 inches

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Weight	140 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Black
Complexion	White
Marital status	Unknown.

EUSTAQUIO HIGUERAS -- a Spaniard who is reported to have been a strong admirer of General Franco but who is apparently not definitely connected with the Spanish Falange. He is the owner of the Hotel Imperial and has lived in Cuba for about twenty years. He also owns a cafe and restaurant on the waterfront known as the Hotel Miramir. His present attitude is decidedly pro-Allied and his hotel is very co-operative with the Cuban Police and the American Consulate. Description:

Age	48 years
Height	5 feet 5 inches
Weight	150 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Build	Stocky
Complexion	Reddish
Distinguishing characteristics	Almost bald
Marital status	Married to a Spaniard and has two young children born in Cuba.

JOSE FERREIRO -- a Spaniard who has lived in Cuba for over thirty years. He is a member of the Central Gallego and is reported to have been one of General Franco's admirers but there is no definite information that he was connected with the Falange. He is the owner of a grocery store at the junction of San Juan Road and the Avenida at the entrance of Vista Alegre. Description:

Age	60 years
Height	5 feet 7 inches
Weight	155 pounds
Hair	Black, graying
Eyes	Black
Build	Rather stocky
Complexion	Dark
Marital status	Married to a Cuban and has six or seven grown children.

JOSE BOIX COMAS -- a Spaniard who was a charter member of the Falange and who has lived in Cuba for over twenty years. He is the co-owner of one of the largest hardware stores in Santiago de Cuba known as Boix y Cia., located at Sagarra and East Palma. BOIX is a bachelor and mingles freely with the Cubans. It is reported that his present allegiance is to the Cuban Government. Description:

Age	40 years
Height	6 feet
Weight	155 pounds
Hair	Light brown
Eyes	Brown
Build	Slim
Complexion	White
Distinguishing characteristics	Small mustache.

ANIBEL GARCIA MUÑOZ -- a Spaniard who was a charter member of the Spanish Falange but who appears to have an indifferent attitude at the present time toward international conditions. It is reported that GARCIA has contributed to Communist causes upon solicitation. He is the owner of a store that sells glass located at Sagarra, number 153, Santiago de Cuba. He is a member of the Colonia Española. Description:

Age	35 years
Height	5 feet 6 inches
Hair	Brown; slightly bald
Eyes	Brown
Weight	140 pounds
Build	Medium
Complexion	White
Residence in Cuba	Approximately 20 years.

ELOY PIÑERA -- a Spaniard who has resided in Cuba for over fifteen years. PIÑERA is reported to have been a Franco sympathizer but there is no definite indication that he was connected with the Spanish Falange, although he was accused in the courts but his case was dismissed. He is established in the coffee business and his office is located at Calle St. Garcon, number 60, Santiago de Cuba. He is reported to be rough in his ways and uneducated. Description:

Age	50 years
Height	5 feet 6 inches
Weight	155 pounds

Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Build	Stocky
Complexion	White
Teeth	Several missing in front

EDUARDO MOROS -- a Spaniard who has lived in Cuba for over twenty years and was reportedly an admirer of Franco. Prior to the entry of the United States and Cuba into the war he had a picture of Franco in the show-case of his photography shop located at the corner of East Palma and Sagarra. It was reported that on one occasion he had an argument with an individual who passed by and made an uncomplimentary remark regarding this picture. As a result of this altercation MOROS was taken to court but his case was dismissed. Description:

Age	60 years
Height	6 feet 3 inches
Weight	160 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Black
Build	Slim
Complexion	White, bald
Marital status	Widower with two daughters, probably around 30 years old.

JOSE CALUF -- a Syrian but naturalized Cuban, has lived in Cuba for over twenty years. CALUF openly expressed himself in favor of Germany prior to Pearl Harbor but since that date has made no open comment regarding the war. He is the owner of a hardware and radio store on Jose y Saco, number 356, in Santiago, and has been very successful in the last few years. He has the reputation of being rather sharp in his business dealings. Description:

Age	45 years
Height	5 feet 8 inches
Weight	190 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Black
Build	Heavy
Complexion	Dark
Marital status	Married to a Syrian and has several children born in Cuba
Distinguishing characteristics	Large stomach; very talkative

ALFREDO GONZALEZ -- a Spaniard who is reported to be one of Franco's sympathizers in Santiago de Cuba, but who at the present time is regarded as indifferent toward the international situation. He is the owner of El Baturro grocery store, located on Aguilera and Hartmann Streets. In this same locality he has also a restaurant which is usually frequented by Spaniards who have their places of business in this area. Description:

Age	40 years
Height	5 feet 7 inches
Weight	150 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Build	Medium
Distinguishing characteristics	Very thick eyeglasses
Marital status	Married to a Spaniard.

GUMERSINDO GRECO -- a Cuban of Spanish parentage who is the chief clerk of the office of La Cubana Bus Line, Santiago de Cuba. The apparent owners of La Cubana Bus Line are Spaniards and were in favor of Franco during the Spanish revolution. At that time GUMERSINDO was also openly in favor of Franco but it is reported that his attitude may have been adopted to be in conformity with his employers. Description:

Age	40 years
Height	5 feet 6 inches
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Build	Medium
Complexion	White
Distinguishing characteristics	Medium size mustache.

ANTONIO MARCE -- a Spaniard who has lived in Cuba for over twenty years and who was one of Franco's admirers in Santiago de Cuba. It is reported that MARCE has intentions to return to Spain as soon as conditions for traveling are more favorable. He is the co-owner of a hardware store named "Dolores" facing Dolores Park in Santiago. Description:

Age	45 years
Height	5 feet 8 inches
Weight	150 pounds
Hair	Black

Eyes	Black
Build	Medium
Complexion	Dark.

AURELIO SANCHEZ GRIMANY -- a Spaniard who has lived in Cuba over thirty years. He is a prominent member of the Colonia Española and was openly in favor of Franco prior to Pearl Harbor. At the present time, however, he makes no open statements in favor of Franco. He is the co-owner of the Nueva Fortuna, a wholesale drygoods store located at Hartmann near Sagarra Street in Santiago de Cuba. Description:

Age	50 years
Height	6 feet
Weight	170 pounds
Hair	Blond, curly
Eyes	Blue
Build	Medium
Complexion	White
Distinguishing characteristics	Has an accent that is distinctly Spanish
Marital status	Married to a Cuban and has two young children.

RAFAEL MAYORAL -- a Spaniard who has lived in Cuba over fifteen years and who was reported to have been an open sympathizer with Franco. However, he is non-committal regarding the present international situation. He is a member of the firm Bartalome y Mayoral, undertakers, located at Hartmann and Carmen Streets, Santiago de Cuba. Description:

Age	45 years
Height	5 feet 8 inches
Weight	200 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Black
Build	Heavy
Complexion	White
Distinguishing characteristics	A large stomach.

FRANCISCO PALAU Y MARTINEZ -- a Spaniard who has lived in Cuba for over forty years and is the owner of the Ron Palau Factory at Rastro y Maceo and San Miteo Streets, Santiago de Cuba. He was reportedly in favor of Franco

during the Spanish Civil War but at the present time his allegiance is apparently to Cuba. Description:

Age	75 years
Height	5 feet 7 inches
Weight	170 pounds
Hair	Black, graying, quite bald
Eyes	Brown
Build	Heavy
Complexion	White, reddish
Distinguishing characteristics	A very deep voice with a definite Spanish accent.

MANUEL VALLIN CORTINA -- a Spaniard and one of the charter members of the Spanish Falange in Santiago de Cuba. VALLIN is a member of Vallin Cuadra y Cia., located at Hartmann 501, Santiago de Cuba, and Calzada Contreras, number 1, Matanzas, Cuba. It is reported that VALLIN has been transferred to the Matanzas branch of the above-mentioned firm.

PEDRO MADRAZO -- a Spaniard who was a reported admirer of Franco. He died in May, 1943.

DORA MARINA VIDAL FERNANDEZ, the daughter of señor FERNANDEZ VIDAL TAS (Paco) and Señora CAROLINA FERNANDEZ DE VIDAL, both of whom are reported to have been very strongly pro-Franco prior to Pearl Harbor. In 1941 or 1942 DORA MARINA went to Madrid where she married a Spaniard.

MANUEL CONTO GRANDA was one of the charter members of the Spanish Falange and an employee of La Francia dry-goods store. He died in 1942.

The above-mentioned individuals and those whose names appear in reference report have been listed as being connected with the Spanish Falange in Santiago de Cuba. Although additional persons have also been reportedly connected with the Falange it is to be noted that the names of the persons listed are the individuals who most probably would have been active in Falange work and most likely to have continued with Falangist sympathies.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADMINISTRATIVE SHEET

INFORMANTS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[Informant [redacted] (whose identity is known to the Bureau)] of SIS Number 200. ~~(C)~~ (U)

b7D

- - - - - -

Inasmuch as no information was obtained indicating that the above-mentioned individuals are presently engaged in subversive activities, this case is being closed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED ARA:mh
~~61-10561-64-9~~

T 8-10-43

65-186-210-2

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date:

To: Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: Former Members of the Spanish Falange at Cienfuegos, Cuba

As of possible interest to you, there is enclosed herewith a memorandum setting out information received from a reliable, confidential source in the above captioned matter. The information set out in the enclosure has been made available to the American Embassy at Havana, Cuba, and to the American Consulate at Cienfuegos, Cuba.

Enclosure

cc - Director of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
War Department, Washington, D. C.
Attention: Colonel L. R. Forney

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 15 1943

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AUG 27 1943

DECLASSIFIED BY SOLBYA LWR ON 6/5/78

PLACE:	DATE:	REPORTED BY:
Havana, Cuba	July 17, 1943	CONF. INFT. S. I. S. # 396

TITLE:	CHARACTER:
FALANGE ESPAÑOLA TRADICIONALISTA, Cienfuegos, Cuba	CUBA - SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES - S

Spanish Falange Cuba

SYNOPSIS:

Additional former Falange members listed with identifying data. Informants advise that there is no activity on the part of former Falange members at Cienfuegos at the present time.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/30/66 BY SP6 Jan LLP

COMMENTS:

Cuba 3 ARA

STATUS: - C -

REFERENCE: Report dated November 3, 1942, at Cienfuegos, Cuba.

Made Available to:	Copies:	
( ) Embassy (Consulate) ( ) M. A. ( ) N. A. ( ) Other	(5) - Bureau 1 - Embassy 2 - Consulate (Cienfuegos) 2 - Legal Attache R.L.L.	64-186-210-2 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION 1 JUL 22 1943 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE RECORDED & INDEXED

COPIES DESTROYED
R 207 AUG 25 1961

Re: FALANGE ESPAÑOLA TRADICIONALISTA,
Cienfuegos, Cuba
CUBA - SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES - S

At Cienfuegos, Cuba

Several reliable contacts have been contacted on several occasions regarding any pertinent information in their possession as to any subversive or political activity being carried on by former members of the Falange at Cienfuegos. All of these contacts advised that at the present time there is no activity on the part of these individuals. Most of them have aligned themselves with Allied organizations which are sending aid in various forms to the different Allied nations engaged in the present conflict.

These contacts have reported several additional individuals residing in Cienfuegos who formerly were active members of the Falange Española Tradicionalista in this city. A list of these individuals who have not previously been set forth is set out below. Some identifying data regarding each individual is also furnished.

DIONISIO SUAREZ y PALLEDO -- This Spaniard is reported to be approximately 55 years old and to operate a dry-goods store at 155 San Bernardino Street in Cienfuegos. During the Spanish Civil War he was an active supporter of Franco and in 1941 appeared to be very pro-German.

PEDRO ROJI -- This individual is a naturalized Cuban citizen and is approximately 56 years old. He is single and takes very little part in social activities. He was born in Spain and was brought to Cuba during his childhood by his parents. He is a partner in the firm of Casicedo y Cia.

CONSTANTINO ALONSO y FERNANDEZ -- This Spaniard is approximately 62 years old and is married to a Cuban. He was born at Villaperez, Spain. He is engaged in the business of manufacturing wicker chairs and is reported to import large quantities of wicker from the American Raltan Company. He is the holder of Spanish passport number 143 which was issued at Cienfuegos on August 26, 1935.

JOSE ALONSO y FERNANDEZ -- This individual is a brother of the above person and works with him in the same

business. While he has been reported to have been a member of the Falange, it is also said that he is anti-German.

JOSE IZARRAGA y QUEVEDO -- This Spaniard was born in the Province of Santander Spain in 1880. He is reported to be fairly wealthy and to hold a heavy mortgage on the San Carlos Hotel in Cienfuegos. He was President of the Comite Nacionalista Español de Cuba at Cienfuegos in 1939. This individual is the possessor of Spanish passport number 7 which was issued on February 26, 1936 at Cienfuegos.

JOSE MARIA GOMEZ -- This individual is the owner of a novelty store known as "El Telar," located on Santa Cruz Street in Cienfuegos.

ESTEBAN CASICEDO y TORRIENTE -- This individual is the principal partner in the firm Casicedo y Cia. He was born in Cuba of Spanish parents and still possesses an interest in his family's estate in Spain. He supported Franco during the Spanish Civil War and was a member of the Falange prior to 1940. He is reported to be very anti-Communist. He was partially educated in the United States and is reported to be a sincere admirer of the United States.

JOSE RAMON CUEVAS -- This Cuban is between the ages of 45 and 50 and is a commission merchant. In 1942 he was President of the Rotary Club of Cienfuegos and a prominent member of the Amigos de los Ingleses Americanos y Demas Paises Democraticos. He was a strong supporter of Franco during the Spanish Civil War and is believed to continue to sympathize with the Fascist countries. In 1942 he was elected Gran Caballero of the Caballeros de Colon of Cienfuegos.

ENRIQUE PELAEZ -- This Spaniard is the owner of a provision store known as "El Faro." He is approximately 45 years old and has been a resident of Cienfuegos for the past several years.

MANUEL VENTOSA -- This Spaniard owns and operates a retail furniture store and pawn shop located at Santa Cruz 112. The name of this store is the "Mina de Oro." Ventosa is approximately 50 years of age.

RAMON COPIN y SANCHEZ -- This individual was born in Spain and is approximately 50 years old. He is engaged in operating a small miscellaneous drygoods store on San Fernando

Street together with his two brothers, MANUEL and VALENTINE.

ANGEL SAN MIGUEL -- This Spaniard owns a dry-goods store located at San Fernando 166. He was formerly very active in the Falange movement but at the present time does not appear to take any interest in international politics.

GERARDO SUAREZ -- This Spaniard is approximately 55 years old and has resided at Cienfuegos for the past several years. He is the principal officer in the hardware firm known as Suarez y Cia, located at San Fernando and Gacel Streets, Cienfuegos. This store is operated with a capital of approximately $50,000 but at the present time does not appear to be in a very stable financial condition. SUAREZ was a very active member of the Falange but is reported to take very little interest now in Spanish affairs.

ADMINISTRATIVE SHEET

INFORMANTS

The contacts who supplied the information for this report are:

MR. HERNAN C. VOGENITZ, American Vice Consul at Cienfuegos b7D

[redacted]

All of these individuals have supplied reliable information in the past and are in a position to know of Spanish activities in Cienfuegos.

Inasmuch as there is no political or subversive activities presently existing on the part of former Falange members at Cienfuegos, this case is being closed subject to being re-opened in the event additional information is received.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2019 BY: [redacted]

RDA:EFB

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

b6
b7C

CC-150

July 23, 1943

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ CONF. INFT. S. I. S. # 396

Transmit the following message to: Mr. Raymond G. Leddy
The American Embassy
Havana, Cuba

go

RADIOGRAM (URGENT)

RE FALANGE ACTIVITIES, CUBA ESPIONAGE - S. BUREAU DESIRES YOU SUBMIT COMPLETE SUMMARY REPORT CONCERNING FALANGE ACTIVITIES YOUR DISTRICT. SUCH SUMMARY REPORT SHOULD INCLUDE DATA CONCERNING OFFICERS, ALL FRONT ORGANIZATIONS, EXTENT OF ACTIVITIES, PUBLICATIONS, FINANCES, AND CONNECTION WITH SPANISH EMBASSY. YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO SUBMIT SUCH REPORT BY AUGUST TEN.

Spanish Falange
Cuba

Radio A 286
Serial A 288
Checked JP 0357-0425
Encl Dk - 0245-0330

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION ON THIS PAGE IS CLASSIFIED UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED

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~~Classified by 5266 WH~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~

RECORDED & INDEXED

64-186-210-3

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39 JUL 26 1943

158

AUG 1 1943

2-24-43

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SENT VIA Bureau Radio 1:17 A.M. Per M.K.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2019 BY: [redacted]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tam
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

b6
b7C

F.B.I. RADIOGRAM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECODED COPY

FROM HAVANA 8-10-43 NR 446 4:49 PM EWT

REFERENCE OUR RADIOGRAM NUMBER 286 JULY 24. SUMMARY REPORT RE SPANISH FALANGE ACTIVITIES IN CUBA IS BEING TRANSMITTED TO BUREAU IN TODAY'S POUCH. LEDDY

CONF. INFT. S. I. S. 4396

RECEIVED 8-10-43 4:52 PM E.T

RECORDED (W) [64-186-2194]

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Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

34 AUG 19 1943

Bus. Dis. to Franco-Spanish

Reuter's pp. 7, 12-13, 14, 15

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~~SECRET~~

PLACE:	DATE:	REPORTED BY:
Havana, Cuba	August 10, 1943	No. 277

TITLE:	CHARACTER:
SURVEY OF SPANISH FALANGE ACTIVITIES IN CUBA	CUBA SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES - S

SYNOPSIS: Origin and history of Spanish Falange in Cuba set out along with its various Front Organizations and leaders. After various decrees, proclamations, and resolutions beginning in December, 1937 attempting to make the Falange illegal, the Cuban Government finally made it illegal on February 9, 1942. Most of the known high officials of the Falange are no longer in Cuba. There is no concrete evidence or indication of any recent propaganda or other organized activity on the part of the Falange in Cuba. [redacted] b7E Persons who still have Falange sympathies are now afraid to admit it and ostensibly claim to be Democratic. (U)

Case Code (p. 12-13) get rep. reg.

STATUS: -- C --

Letter to State Dep't, Washington, Cuba 9/22/43

Sent to 3rd page to memo

REFERENCE: Bureau radiogram No. 286 dated July 24, 1943.

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( ) M. A.	1- Embassy	64-186-210-5
( ) N. A.	2- Legal Attaché	F IB I
( ) Other		33 OCT 7 1943

cc State 6/29/44

61 DEC 5 1943

~~SECRET~~

I N D E X

Clergy 13

Dissolution 11

Front Organizations 1
- Asociacion de Proteccion y Socorro de Vigilantes Nocturnos de La Habana 5
- Auxilio Social 3
  - Objective. 3
- Comision de Damas 3
- Comite Nacionalista Español de Cuba 2
  - Falange Relations. 2
  - Officers 3
- Legion Martiana 5
- Legion Nacional Revolutionaria Sindicalista . . . 4
  - Dissolution 5
  - Members 5
  - Officers 4
- Partido Fascista Nacional 5
- Spanish Red Cross 5
- Union Nacional Ucraniana de Cuba 5

Leaders, Falange 7

Membership and Activities, Falange 14

Origin of Spanish Falange in Cuba 1

Propaganda 6
- Newspapers and Magazines 6
- Radio 7

Spanish Embassy and Consulate 13

Trials, Falange 12

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 07-31-2019 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

Re: SURVEY OF SPANISH FALANGE ACTIVITIES IN CUBA — CUBA SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES -S

At Havana, Cuba

10/11/88
Classified by SQ65 JWA
Declassify on: OADR

ORIGIN OF THE SPANISH FALANGE IN CUBA

At first there were two Falange organizations in Cuba. One was the FALANGE ESPAÑOLA DE LAS JUNTAS OFENSIVAS NACIONAL SINDICALISTA (FALANGE ESPAÑOLA DE LAS J.O.N.S.), founded in Havana by JOSE ANTONIO de AVEDANO and ALFONSO SERRANO y VILLANUEVA on June 6, 1936, and officially recognized by the Provincial Government of Havana on June 9, 1936. The other was the JUNTAS OFENSIVAS NACIONAL SINDICALISTA (J.O.N.S.) de FALANGE DE ESPAÑA EN CUBA, an illicit organization founded at about the time of the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War by JORGE DE VERA y GARIJO, a First Lieutenant of the Spanish Army who came to Cuba prior to the outbreak of the civil war, apparently intent upon gaining control of the legitimate Falange organization founded by SERRANO. The latter protested to the Provincial Government, contending that De VERA's group was an illicit organization, but in spite of SERRANO's opposition, DE VERA's organization obtained official recognition on October 21, 1936. Its original president was FRANCISCO DE LA VEGA y GONZALEZ. JORGE DE VERA GARIJO was Secretary-General.

The membership of the J.O.N.S. DE FALANGE DE ESPAÑA EN CUBA was larger than that of the FALANGE ESPAÑOLA DE LAS J.O.N.S. From the time the former was originally recognized until March, 1937, the two organizations were continually at loggerheads, although they were both working for the Franco cause.

In February, 1937, Dr. GUILLERMO FAENDES, the Delegate of the High Command of the FALANGE in Salmanca, which sponsored the J.O.N.S. DE FALANGE DE ESPAÑA EN CUBA, arrived from Spain to settle the difficulties existing between the two factions in Cuba. He, with the assistance of ALEJANDRO VILLANUEVA who later became Territorial Chief of the FALANGE, finally brought the two groups together and they united March 10, 1937, under the name "FALANGE ESPAÑOLA TRADICIONALISTA y DE LAS JUNTAS OFENSIVAS NACIONAL SINDICALISTA" (F.E.T. y de Las J.O.N.S.). This organization was officially approved by the Provincial Government of Havana on August 23, 1937, but its Directorate was not inscribed in the Havana Provincial Office as is customary in such cases.

FRONT ORGANIZATIONS

There have been a number of organizations in Cuba which have served the purposes of the FALANGE in one way or another. Each of these is dealt with separately below.

COMITE NACIONALISTA ESPAÑOL DE CUBA (C.N.E.)

During the period of conflict between the two original Falange organizations, the COMITE NACIONALISTA ESPAÑOL (C.N.E.) was formed in cooperation with the SERRANO faction, drawing heavy support from Senator ELICIO ARGUELLES, JOSE IGNACIO RIVERO, Director of the newspaper "Diario de La Marina", Senator JOSE M. CASANOVA, and numerous prominent Spanish and Cuban businessmen who were adherents or sympathizers of the Spanish Falange, but apparently not active members. During the period of conflict, the C.N.E. formed the only connecting link in Cuba between the two feuding factions and was composed of numerous supports of both groups. It had a very large membership and was organized in every Provincial City and Town in Cuba. Consequently, its influence and power were enormous.

The C.N.E. was organized in August, 1936. Its founders were:

ELICIO ARGUELLES	President
JUAN ADRIANSENS	
ALONSO ALVAREZ	
ALFONSO [illegible]	
LISANDO F. G. RIO CUERVO	
JOSE LOPEZ GONZALEZ	
JUAN COMELLA	
ERNESTO PEREIRA CABAL	
GARCILASO REY	
ELEUTERIO OZORES	

Its membership was composed of businessmen, bankers, industrialists, nobility, clergy, and other people with wealth and responsible positions. Its headquarters were in the offices of ELICIO ARGUELLES in the Banco del Comercio Building.

The original purpose of the C.N.E. was to secure moral and material aid for Franco's army. It was the first organization organized in Cuba to aid the cause of Franco.

Falange Relations--The C.N.E. had close connections with the Spanish Falange. It made a gift of $5,000. to the Falange on March 9, 1937. Its president, ELICIO ARGUELLES, made a trip to Spain in September, 1938 as a special guest of the Falange. A high Falange official, GREGORIO PRIMELES, was an honorary member of the Board of Directors of the C.N.E.

It contributed large amounts of food, clothing, and cash to Franco, more than $350,000. in cash alone being sent to Spain.

The mere fact of the membership alone in the C.N.E., however, can not be considered as conclusive that a person was a Falangist or a totalitarian sympathizer, since at the time of the Spanish Civil War the question of totalitarianism was secondary to the political, social, and economic conditions in Spain. Many persons who are loyal

to Democratic principles supported the Spanish Nationalist Movement because of their fear of Communism and because they were convinced at that time that to support Franco was to combat Communism. Continued support of the C. N. E., however, is more indicative of totalitarian inclinations.

Officers--The last known officers of the C.N.E. were:

Honorary

General FEDERICO de MONTELVERDE, Military Attaché, Spanish Embassy;
JOSE MANUEL CASANOVA, Cuban Senator;
MIGUEL ESPELIUS, Secretary, Spanish Embassy;
Dr. JOSE I. RIVERO, Director "Diario de La Marina";

President	LLICIO ARCUELLES
Vice Presidents	ELIAS CASANES
	FACUNDO GRAMELS
Treasurer	FLORENTINO SUAREZ
Vice Treasurers	LISARDO F. T. RIO CUBANO (In Spain)
	MANUEL SEIJO
Secretary	JUAN COLLELA
Vice Secretary	ALEJANDRO VERGARA

COMISION DE DAMAS

This was the Feminine Auxiliary of the C.N.E. Its first meeting took place in November, 1936, in the building of the "Diario de La Marina" newspaper. Its officers were principally wives of men prominent in the C.N.E. The president was the MARQUESA DE TIEDRA and the Secretary was MARGARITA M. de MARINA, the wife of SACRAMENTO MARINA. The COMISION DE DAMAS had branches throughout Cuba the same as the C.N.E. and gave aid to Franco, the AUXILIO SOCIAL, the SPANISH RED CROSS, and the Nationalist Hospitals in Spain.

After the end of the Spanish Civil War, the C.N.E. and its feminine auxiliary gradually died out until now they are to all outward appearances dead and inactive.

AUXILIO SOCIAL

This organization was completely controlled by the Falange. It was officially founded on May 23, 1938 and its rules and regulations were presented to the Provincial Government of Havana and approved on that date. Its founders were ALEJANDRO VILLANUEVA and FRANCISCO ALVAREZ GARCIA, the two highest officials of the Falange in Cuba.

Objective--Ostensibly the objective of the AUXILIO SOCIAL was charity, that is, taking care of indigent Spaniards, feeding and clothing them, and using them as a propaganda means. It did not

hesitate to collect money by extortionary methods, and extracted money from wealthy Spaniards who were not members of the Falange as well as from Falange members. Part was spent on the dining rooms of the organization and the balance went to Spain.

Since the AUXILIO SOCIAL was not included in the order of April 21, 1939 which declared the Spanish Falange illegal, the Falange continued to operate under its protection until August 13, 1941, when the AUXILIO SOCIAL was supressed by the Cuban Government.

LEGION NACIONAL REVOLUCIONARIA SINDICALISTA (L.N.R.S.)

This was a Cuban totalitarian party proposing to exault the position of the State, to organize the various elements of society and economy on a totalitarian basis, to discipline and regiment the population, to militarize the youth, to subordinate individual rights and liberties to the higher purpose of the State, and to do away with all political parties except the Party of the State.

It was originally organized in Cuba in 1937 as the LEGION ESTUDIANTIL or ACCION ESTUDIANTIL by students of the night schools operated by the Spanish regional societies composed almost entirely of Cuban born sons of Falangists and Franco sympathizers. The organization later drifted into the high schools, the ESCUELA de ARTES y OFICIOS, and eventually took root in the University of Havana.

It collaborated with the Falange and was active in the distribution of propaganda for the Falange and for the German Legation. Its members wore uniforms and took part in various demonstrations. Anti-American propaganda was also disseminated by this organization over radio station CMES, Calzada 511, Vedado, Havana, Cuba, belonging to EMILIO DE ARMAELLO.

Later the LEGION ESTUDIANTIL teamed up with Col. ANDRES GOLOVCHENKO (Now interned on the Isle of Pines), JESUS MARINAS, (also now interned), ABELARDO GONZALEZ VILA, JOSE FANDO (also interned), and ARTURO ESTEBAN de CARRICARTE, editor of "Arriba España". Through the aid of the staff of the "Diario de La Marina" and the Falange, they incorporated the L.N.R.S. It was founded October 8, 1938 and the constitution was ratified October 21, 1938, but it was not registered with the Provincial Government of Havana until June 24, 1939.

Officers--The following were officers of the L.N.R.S.:

National Chief	JESUS R. MARINA y ALVAREZ
General Secretary	CONRADO ALBIAGUE y PUDO
Chief of Propaganda	ARTURO ESTEBAN de CARRICARTE y GARCIA
Chief Militante	JOSE FANDO
Chief of Feminine Section	Reported to have been OLGA MATRILLO daughter of one of the managersof "El Encanto" Department Store in Havana.

Members--The members were handpicked youths of proven nerve and good education who were fanatical believers in the totalitarian form of Government. They were usually from upper or middle class families.

The L.M.N.S. had three branches: (1) UNION DE DESOCUPADOS, which recruited members from among the unemployed; (2) LEGION ESTUDIANTIL CUBANA, the student branch of the organization; (3) FRENTE OBRERO NACIONAL, the labor group of the organization.

Dissolution--The L.M.N.S. was held not to be included in the order of April 21, 1939 declaring the Falange illegal. It was declared illegal by the Tribunal de Urgencia of Havana on Feb. 9, 1942 in Case No. 68 of 1941, along with a number of other similar organizations.

LEGION MARTIANA

This is a small closely knit successor to the L.M.N.S. made up of young student malcontents with political aspirations. Very little activity on its part has come to the attention of this office. Its president, CERVASIO LAMAS PARRA, was killed a few months ago when a bomb he was carrying exploded prematurely.

PARTIDO FASCISTA NACIONAL

This organization never assumed great importance. It was legalized October 27, 1938 and was cancelled by an act of the Governor of the Province of Havana on September 15, 1942.

SPANISH RED CROSS (Cuban Branch)

The Spanish Red Cross ~~may~~ is suspected to be possibly ~~be~~ a Falange Front organization inasmuch as CAMARO ALMESTA, Secretary of the Spanish Falange, has indicated interest in the appointment of MANUEL H. VADILLO ISLA as Spanish Red Cross Delegate in Cuba.

ASOCIACION DE PROTECCION y SOCORRO de VIGILANTES NOCTURNOS de La HABANA

This is another relatively insignificant organization. ANGEL IGLESIAS MONTOTO was President.

UNION NACIONAL UCRANIANA de CUBA

This was a Ukranian Nationalist pro-Nazi organization which was closely connected with the L.M.N.S. and with the Spanish Falange in Cuba, many of its members also being members of the other two or-

ganizations. It was registered with the Provincial Government in Havana on February 7, 1939, but had been operating for sometime previously. It had connections with the Ukranian Nazis in the United States. In November, 1941, the Cuban Police arrested the directors of the organization for subversive activities. They were absolved by the Court, but the organization was officially dissolved. However, its directors continued to meet at different places in Havana for a time thereafter. Several of its leaders have since been interned and there is no evidence of any recent activities on the part of the organization.

PROPAGANDA

The original propaganda organization for the Spanish Falange in Cuba was the CONSEJO de HISPANIDAD. Its objective was to form an international institution of Spanish ideals to bring all Latin America under the wing of the mother country, Spain, by cultural relations, art, the theater, music, and propaganda. It was formerly managed directly by SERRANO SUNER and operated in Cuba through the Catholic Church, assisted financially by the Church, PEPIN RIVERO, LICIO ANGUELLES, and Senator JOSE M. CASTRO.

Newspapers and Magazines--A number of Cuban newspapers and magazines have been used as a means of Falange propaganda. Perhaps the strongest and most powerful of these was the Havana newspaper, "Diario de La Marina", whose attitude has changed considerably since Cuba entered the war. Its director is JOSE IGNACIO (PEPIN) RIVERO. Although he may not have been a member of the Falange, he was behind the movement 100% in spirit. He attended many Falange meetings, made strongly pro-Falangist speeches, was a strong financial backer of the Falange and intervened a number of times in matters involving the prosecution of Falangists. This was principally during the Spanish Civil war. At the present time RIVERO, as judged by the editorial policy of his paper and by his personal statements and comments, appears to be generally opposed to the Nazis, [redacted] b7E

Other Havana newspapers which were formerly instruments of Falange propaganda, but which have changed their policy, are "El Avance", "El Pais", "Alerta", and "La Discusion".

Other Falange propaganda publications which are no longer published were the following:

ARRIBA ESPANA -- It was offered for sale by uniformed members of the Falange. The directors was ARTURO LEMAN de CARRICARTE.

UNIDAD -- The official organ of the Falange.

SI;
La DISCUSION;
ACCION LEGIONARIA, the official publication of the L.N.N.S.

Radio--The following commercial broadcasting stations were used for broadcasting Falange propaganda:

CMCB, Calle Tulipan 203, Cerro, Havana, operated by ANTONIO CAPABLANCA y YANGUAS, a Spaniard with strong Falange sympathies and a defender of the Nazi regime.

CMCR, Havana.

CMBS, Calle M and Calzada, Vedado, Havana, owned by ENRIQUE ARTALEJO FERNANDEZ, a Cuban. This station was used by the C.N.L. for propaganda.

CMCD, Havana, also used by the C.N.L. for propaganda purposes.

No pronounced propaganda activity on the part of any of these stations is noticeable at the present time. b7E

[redacted] the United States Government has recently received assurances from the Spanish Government that all Falangist propaganda has been prohibited and that if the U. S. Government has any evidence which shows that Falange propaganda in Spanish America is being conducted, remedial action will be immediately instituted by the Spanish Government if this evidence is brought to its attention.

Apart from some rumors heard from time to time which appear to have been started with intentional bad faith, there is no concrete indication or evidence that there is any organized Falange propaganda being carried on in Cuba at the present time.

FALANGE LEADERS

The men listed below have been the best known leaders of the Falange since its inception in Cuba. It will be noted that nearly all of the most prominent ones are no longer in Cuba, most of them being now in Spain so far as is known. A few of them are interned on the Isle of Pines in Cuba:

ALEJANDRO VILLANUEVA -- Territorial Chief of the Falange in Cuba in 1941 and reported to have been chief of the Falange in all the Americas. No longer in Cuba. It is not known whether he is now in Spain or Mexico.

GERARDO MILSTEN -- Former Chief of the Falange in Cuba and former Spanish Consul General in Cuba. He was recalled to Spain at Cuba's request due to his Falange activities. He is now in Spain and in January 1943 was reliably reported to be National Secretary of the National Delegation of Foreign Service of the Falange.

MEANO LUIS MARTIN VADILLO ISLA -- Former Collector for the AUXILIO SOCIAL. Spanish Red Cross Delegate to Cuba. Returned from Spain in December 1942 and was detained by Cuban authorities but later released. Present address is Calle Bernaza 111, Havana. Now under investigation by this office.

CAYETANO GARCIA LAGO -- Head of "Afirmacion y Defensa", the Falangist group which controls the Centro Gallego, the third largest of the Spanish regional societies in Cuba, and the focal point of the Falange in Cuba.

SACRAMENTO MARTIN -- Formerly a Falange Chief and head of the Feminine Section of the Spanish Falange in Cuba. He is now manager of GARCIA and DIAZ, shipping agents who represent the Spanish Shipping Company, Cia. Trasatlantica Española, which controls all Spanish ships calling at Havana. He is closely associated with the Spanish Embassy, being a boyhood friend of PELAYO GARCIA OLAY, the present Spanish Minister to Cuba. He now denies any connection with the Falange and has succeeded in getting his name off the Proclaimed List. He claims to be a Monarchist.

General FEDERICO de LONTEVERDE y SEDANO -- A former General in the Spanish Army who was Chief of Militia of the Spanish Falange in Cuba and military Attaché of the Spanish Embassy. He is now over 80 years of age.

AURELIANO TARNOS BLANCO -- Reportedly Secretary General of the Falange in Cuba, succeeding FRANCISCO ALVAREZ GARCIA. Reported to have some position in the Spanish Embassy, but his official capacity is unknown. He also works with his brother, FAUSTINO, at Compostela No. 707, Havana.

ALEJANDRO VERGARA -- Former Vice-Secretary of the Comite Nacionalista Español. Was cashier of the Spanish Consulate in Havana, but was recently named Chancellor of Spanish Embassy there.

FRANCISCO de LA VEGA y GONZALEZ -- Former Chief of Military Affairs of the Falange and former Secretary General of the Falange. Also reported to have been Treasurer of the Falange in Cuba. Now a non-career man in charge of Passports in the Spanish Consulate in Havana. He is one of the few former high officials of the Falange left in Cuba. A few months ago he was alleged to be the present active head of the Falange in Cuba with the title of Territorial Chief, but this allegation has not been verified. He is said to be very unpopular even among the Falangists. Several months ago it was reported that he would be ousted from the Spanish Mission in Cuba and from his important

position in the Falange because he talks too much.

JULIO [illegible] VILLAR -- Was Jefe Provisional of the Falange in Cuba in 1937. Now appears to be a Monarchist. Reported to be seeking to return to Spain on the next Spanish boat.

ALEJANDRO AGUIRRE -- Reported to have been chief of the Falange secret service in the Americas. Partner with his brother, CAMILLO V. AGUIRRE, a scrap dealer at 324 Merced Street, Havana.

FRANCISCO ALVAREZ GARCIA -- Assumed charge of the Falange in Cuba as its Secretary General upon the departure of GERARDO HILSTRA for Spain. In 1941 he was Supreme Chief of the AUXILIO SOCIAL in Cuba. [redacted] b7E He was (U) (S) arrested by the Cuban authorities about the time he was planning to leave Cuba. He hid in the Spanish Embassy, but was later tried. The court found no grounds for his detention. He is now in Spain.

Senator [illegible] -- President of the C.N.E. He was one of the strongest financial backers of the Falange. He is closely associated with JAIME [illegible], President BATISTA's righthand man, and is a member of the Cuban Senate.

JULIO CESAR ARGUELLES HILSTRA -- Former reporter on "Arriba España". He was recently arrested by Cuban authorities as a suspected German Agent and was deported to Spain a short time ago.

Senator JOSE MANUEL CASANOVA -- One of the organizers of the C.N.E. Was closely associated with the Falange groups. Introduced bill in the Cuban Senate to recognize the Franco Government shortly after the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War.

JOAQUIN DIAZ BALINO -- Former Chief of Service of the AUXILIO SOCIAL. Now a member of Cuban Allied Relief Fund and outwardly Democratic.

FRANCISCO (PACO) CASTRO GUANDA -- Former Vice President of the Falange in Cuba. Obtained a permit for arms for members of the Shock Troops or Assault Section of the Falange. Owner of the Hotel Los Angeles, Aguila No. 459, Havana, reportedly a meeting place for Falange elements. He was arrested recently by Cuban police in connection with the JULIO ARGUELLES case, thoroughly interrogated and his room and safe at the Hotel Los Angeles searched, all with negative results. Thereafter he was released.

ALEJANDRO CARUS -- Reportedly was Chief of Militia of the Falange.

JULIO GUANDA -- Brother of PACO GUANDA; lives at Hotel Los Angeles; was an organizer of the Falange and Vice President of the AUXILIO SOCIAL.

SERGIO GUERRERO GONZALEZ POSADA -- One of the founders of the Falange in Cuba and in charge of Falange propaganda in 1941. Formerly editor of "Arriba España" and its successor "Unidad". Arrested in Cuban Police raid on Falange headquarters in June, 1941. He is now in Spain and is Chief of the Regional Inspection of the Falange Party with headquarters in Pontevedra, Spain.

GABRIEL de VILLO -- President of "Accion Asturiana", the pro-Axis group in the Centro Asturiano, the largest and richest of the Spanish regional societies in Cuba. He was also a member of the L.L.R.S. and is now office manager of ALMACENES UNIRA, Havana.

MARICIO PEITO LAMA -- Former member of the Directive Consul of the Falange and Treasurer of the Falange in Cuba. He left Cuba for Spain in October, 1942.

JORGE de VERA CARIJO -- The organizer of J.O.N.S. de FALANGE de ESPAÑA en CUBA and its first Secretary-General. He was arrested by Cuban authorities on the charge of possessing totalitarian propaganda and engaging in totalitarian activities and is now interned on the Isle of Pines.

JOSE MARTINEZ GORRIARAN -- A former leader of the Falange in Cuba and Delegate of Information and Investigation of the Falange. His attitude changed sharply after December 7, 1941. He returned to Spain in 1942.

FELIX HUMARA -- Former Chief of Administration of the Falange. Nephew of the owner of CASA HUMARA y LASTRA, Radios, Havana, and formerly employed there. Now reported out of work and almost destitute.

ANGEL IGLESIAS -- Reported to have been an official propagandist for the Falange [redacted] (b) b7E

JUAN COSTA MARCOTE -- Former director of the AUXILIO SOCIAL and its treasurer in 1941. Was a member of the Territorial Directory Body of the Falange. Director of the motion picture company, "Cifesa", suspected of being a totalitarian propaganda instrument. Active in Centro Gallego.

MARQUESA DE TIMDRA -- Was president of the "Comision de Damas", the feminine section of the C.N.E. A member of Havana Social Set.

GREGORIO PRIDES -- Delegate of the High Command of the Falange in Salmanca, who came to Cuba to settle the differences between the two original Falange groups and one of those who originally requested recognition of the Falange by the Provincial Government of Habana. Was honorary member of the Board of Directors of the C.N.E. Now in Spain.

ALFONSO SERRANO VILLAMIL -- Founder of the Falange Española de Las J.O.N.S., the first Falange group in Cuba, and Vice President and Secretary General thereof. He was also one of the founders of the C.N.S. Was the first person to be arrested by Cuban authorities on the charge of subversive activities. He was later freed.

RAFAEL PINEIRO del VILLAR -- One of the founders of the Falange in Cuba. In charge of Falange Propaganda in Cuba during 1938 and 1939. Returned to Cuba in December, 1942 after spending approximately two years in Spain. He was detained by Cuban authorities after his arrival. A search of his person and baggage upon arrival and a subsequent search of his residence produced negative results. He was later released. Upon his arrival he was reported to be the new chief of the Falange in Cuba by the Communist newspaper "HOY", but no evidence has been obtained to substantiate this allegation. He is presently under investigation by this office.

EUGENIO NOVOA DIAZ, alias JOSE NOVOA, EUGENIO NOVOA DIZ -- Was Secretary of the General Directorate of the Partido Fascista Nacional (National Fascist Party) in Cuba. He has been an employee of the engineering firm of [illegible] y [illegible], Empedrados 588, Havana, for the last 22 years. Now under investigation by this office.

JESUS M. LAMINA -- Head of the L.N.R.S. Now interned on the Isle of Pines.

FERNANDO PEIJEIRO -- Secretary of the J.O.N.S. de FALANGE de ESPAÑA en Cuba in 1937. Went to Spain before end of Spanish Civil War. Said to have been killed in Battle of Teruel.

JOSE PANDO -- Chief Militante of the L.N.R.S. Sentenced to three years for his L.N.R.S. activities on December 9, 1941. Now serving that term.

DISSOLUTION

There have been a number of Decrees and Proclamations by the Cuban Government dealing with the dissolution of the Falange and its various front organizations. They are dealt with hereafter in cronological order:

On December 4, 1937 Presidential Decree No. 3411 of that date declared the "Asociacion Falange Española" illicit. This decree had no practical effect toward dissolving the Spanish Falange in Cuba.

On April 21, 1939 a resolution of the Ministerio de Gobernacion declared the "Falange Española" illegal. By a technicality of construction, this order was held not to apply to the JUNTAS OFENSIVAS NACIONAL SINDICALISTAS DE LA FALANGE ESPAÑOLA EN CUBA or to the FALANGE ESPAÑOLA SINDICALISTA y DE LAS J.O.N.S., and thus had little practical value towards making the operation of the Spanish Falange illegal in Cuba.

On August 5, 1939 the Governor of Havana Province issued a resolution declaring the Spanish Falange illicit and cancelling its registration number. This likewise was ineffectual in making Falange activities illegal in Cuba.

Presidential Decree No. 168 of January 29, 1941 declared illegal all anti-Democratic organizations in Cuba, prohibited the meeting of all anti-Democratic organizations, and prohibited the wearing or displaying of emblems, flags, or propaganda, of such anti-Democratic organizations, but did not specify which organizations were anti-Democratic, and thus was of little practical value.

On August 12, 1941 the AUXILIO SOCIAL was suprossed by the Cuban Government.

On February 9, 1942 all Falange activities were finally made illegal officially by virtue of the Decision in Case No. 60 of 1941 of the Urgency Tribunal of Havana rendered on that date. In this case the court declared illegal the Falange Española, the Auxilio Social, the Legion Nacional Revolucionaria Sindicalista, and the Falange Española Tradicionalista y de Las J.O.N.S. The trial had begun in August, 1941. It also involved 180 members of the Falange, but although the above named organizations were ordered dissolved, the 128 individual members of the Falange were acquitted.

FALANGE TRIALS

After the Falange was declared illegal, there was a succession of arrests and trials of Falangists all over Cuba, but no convictions. A number of the judges belonged to the same economic and social class as the defendants. Hence, many people feel that the courts were subject to pressure which caused defendants to be absolved when there was strong evidence supporting the accusations against them. It has not been uncommon for the witnesses who had promised to testify against the defendant to suddenly get sick the day of the trial. Others have been threatened with loss of their jobs if they testified for the prosecution. In two cases within the past year, the defense has put on a galaxy of prominent persons in the community who testified that the defendant was a good citizen, that he was not a Falangist, and that he had never engaged in any Falange activities, whereupon the prosecution dropped its charges, even though it had previously presented considerable evidence supporting the charges against the defendant.

CLERGY

The Clergy in Cuba is Spanish to a large extent. The Jesuit order is fanatical, hostile to the United States, and pro-Franco. The Spanish Jesuits take their orders from Madrid rather than Rome insofar as their political attitude is concerned. They are closely allied with Falangist elements, and have permitted their sermons to takeon an anti-Democratic tinge.

Spanish priests have been arriving on every Spanish ship that comes to Havana. Over 150 have arrived since June 1, 1941.

There have been numerous reports in the past of Falangist meetings in Catholic Churches and Schools all over the Island as well as reports that Falange records are kept in churches and that there were radio transmitting sets in some of the churches and schools. Investigation, however, has not verified these allegations. By order of the Cuban Government, all amateur radio stations (which includes those in churches and schools) must be turned in to the Government or sealed. To date no proof has been obtained that any church or school is violating these regulations.

[SPANISH EMBASSY and SPANISH CONSULATE] (S) (U)

Numerous instances have been reported heretofore of the Spanish Embassy and Consulate refusing Visas or refusing assistance to Spaniards who had refused to contribute to the Falange or who had made disparaging remarks about Franco. More recently the attitude of the Spanish Diplomatic Officials in Cuba has changed considerably and they have expressed a willingness and a desire to cooperate in the supression of the Falange and its activities in Cuba. They have offered to deport to Spain any undesirable Falangist. It was reported several months ago that all Spanish Diplomatic Officials have been instructed not to mix in Falange activities or propaganda.

In February, 1943 MIGUEL ESPELIUS, First Secretary of the Spanish Embassy in Cuba, informed the American Embassy that the Spanish Embassy was prepared to cooperate with the American Embassy in sending back to Spain any Falangists who were active in Cuba. He stated that this applied to any Spanish citizen in Cuba who is active in spreading pro-Axis propaganda or in any other way acting in favor of the interests of the Axis. He declared that the conduct of such persons is not in line with the present foreign policy of the Spanish Government, and that most of the present Falange leaders are the worst type of Spaniard.

In March, 1943, PEDRO GARCIA OLAY, the present Spanish Minister to Cuba, informed members of this office that a Spaniard, ~~(later identified as EDUARDO ZAMARRIPA y INGUSTA, the subject of an investigation by this office)~~ had called at the Spanish Embassy and asked to be concealed there as he said he was being persecuted by the Cuban Police and he feared for his life. He asked GARCIA OLAY to give him refuge in the Embassy until the next Spanish ship sailed. GARCIA OLAY refused to hide him or to let him take refuge in the Embassy. An attorney for ZAMARRIPA later called GARCIA OLAY and repeated the request for refuge, but he also was told that refuge in the Spanish Embassy was impossible. (S) (U)

A careful observation and check of the ranking officers of the Spanish Embassy and Consulate in Havana has not revealed any ~~recent~~ activities on their part in favor of the Falange. (S) (U)

Furthermore, it has been observed that although the Spanish Embassy is the official representative of the interests of Germany, Italy, and Japan in Cuba, it has not been especially diligent in

looking after those interests or in safeguarding the interests of the Germans, Italians, and Japanese interned in Cuba. To all outward appearances, it has done only the minimum necessary in caring for German, Italian, and Japanese interests.

FALANGE MEMBERSHIP AND ACTIVITIES

Of the approximately half-million persons in Cuba who were either born in Spain or are of recent Spanish background and ancestry, from 5% to 10%, that is, somewhere between a minimum of 10,000 and a maximum of 40,000, could be said to have been pro-Nazi Falangists at one time. A large portion of the remainder were sympathetic to Franco and opposed to Communism, but are loyal to Cuba as their place of residence and are on the side of the Democracies. About half of the total are Spanish Republicans who have always beenopposed to Franco and the Falange. Of the ones who were pro-Nazi or pro-Fascist Falangists at one time, it would be hard to estimate accurately now the number who still can be considered dangerous. As the prospects of an Allied Nations victory have become progressively brighter and as Cuban authorities have become more vigorous in their prosecution of the Falange and its activities, more and more of the former Falangists have openly and publicly declared their support for the Allied cause and severed all apparent connections with the Falange, ~~until now it~~ is almost impossible to obtain any concrete evidence that any particular individual or group is engaging in activities for the Falange in Cuba.

~~Without a doubt~~ there are still many former Falangists who have not changed at heart and who would renew their activities for the Falange and in favor of the Axis should the opportunity present itself or should the war situation become more favorable to the Axis. However, a Spaniard is known to be a businessman first and a politician second, and he realizes that his business may be hurt by acts against the United Nations now. In addition there are many Spaniards who were pro-Franco during the Spanish Civil War who are now anti-Franco and anti-Falange. Even former members of the Falange now express themselves in favor of a restoration of the Spanish Monarchy, explaining that this is the only way to give Spain an appropriate form of Democratic government.

In addition to Allied victories and restrictions imposed by the Cuban Government, another powerful factor operating against Falange activities in Cuba is the strong public feeling against the Falange, which has made anyone suspected of Falangist connections extremely unpopular with the general public and which has impelled many persons formerly connected with Falangist activities to disavow publicly that they have ever been members of the Falange.

The following two incidents are cited as indications of the new attitude of the Falangists in Cuba:

A known member of the Falange in Santiago de Cuba when it was legal was asked in January, 1943 whether the members of the Falange continue to contribute to the Falange. He replied that they do not, that now they are very much afraid to contribute, that nearly all the merchants who were formerly Falange members now contribute money to Democratic Committees for aid to the United Nations, but that they all still think the same as ever.

In February, 1943 a Spanish priest in the Colegio de Escolapios de Guanabacoa, Cuba, known to have Falangist sympathies, was reported to have stated that being labeled a Falangist in Cuba in these days is very dangerous and might mean a jail sentence, and that, hence, it is necessary for Falange sympathizers to be very quiet and careful and to do nothing to embarrass officials of the Government who share their sympathies. The Sub-Director of this college stated that orders had been received from Spain to cease Falange activities, but that this did not mean a cessation of Falange propaganda among sympathizers. The Superior of the College stated that Falange sympathy should be kept in one's heart but not cross one's lips during these times. These priests further stated that the Falange Española has disappeared for the moment in Cuba, but that after the war, nothing would change in Spain and the Falange would resume its activities.

Similar views have reportedly been expressed by Jesuit priests of the Colegio Belen in Havana.

In conclusion, present Falangist activities in Cuba may be summarized as follows:

Careful and intensive investigation has revealed no evidence that the Falange is now carrying on ~~any~~ organized activity in Cuba. No former Falangist now dares admit openly that he still sympathizes with or has any connections with the Falange. Former Falange members are divided into two classes: (1) Those who have sincerely had a change of heart and are now in favor of the Allied Cause; (2) Those who say that they have had a change of heart and now outwardly support the United Nations, contribute to Allied Relief organizations, and even become members thereof, but who still secretly maintain their old Falange beliefs, and hope for a Fascist victory in the war. It is this latter group which still constitutes a danger. Although they are ~~quiet~~ now, ~~no one can say positively that they have ceased all activity and it must be assumed~~ that should the course of the war turn in favor of the Axis, ~~should vigilance be relaxed,~~ or should any other event occur which would give them renewed confidence, they would once again take up in their work for Franco, Hitler, and the Axis cause.

Administrative Page:

Much of the history and background material on the Spanish Falange and its activities in Cuba appearing in this report was taken from the report of SIS Number 185 dated March 24, 1943 entitled "Survey of Spanish Activities in Cuba".

ARA:FAW
Letter from NY Field office
dated September 7, 1943

September 20, 1943

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PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
VIA DIPLOMATIC AIR POUCH

DECLASSIFIED BY SQ6bp1WN
ON 4/30/W

SIS # 396

Re: FALANGE ESPANOLA TRADICIONALISTA Y DE LAS J.O.N.S., also known as the SPANISH FALANGE
Cuba Subversive Activities - S

Reference is made to the report of number 277 dated June 29, 1943, at Havana, Cuba, setting out information concerning the transmittal of Spanish Falange literature, and the transmittal of a check by Genaro Riestra to an individual in Mexico City.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of a letter received from the New York Field Division under date of September 7, 1943, advising that information concerning the issuance of the check can not be obtained from banking sources in New York City on the basis of information supplied in reference report.

It is requested that the Bureau be furnished additional information concerning the check in question in order that the check may be identified and the records of the transaction located in the United States.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
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P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Enclosure

720 OCT 21 1943

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

WWB:MOK
100-25327

September 7, 1943
New York, N. Y.

Director, FBI

ATTENTION: MR. C.H. CARSON

Re: FALANGE ESPANOLA TRADICIONALISTA Y DE LAS J.O.N.S., also known as the SPANISH FALANGE
LATIN AMERICAN MATTERS
Bureau File Number 64-1000-E-53

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated July 26, 1943 in which information is requested concerning the issuance of a check in favor of JAVIER de CASTRO and transmitted during May 1943 to an address in Mexico, D.F. by GENARO RIESTRA from Madrid, Spain.

This check was drawn by the Banco Nacional de Mexico on the Pan American Trust Company of New York and had number 0873613.

In connection with the above transaction NICHOLAS DEVEREUX, manager of the Foreign Department of the Pan American Trust Company, 70 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., was contacted on August 21, 1943 and advised that the information furnished was not sufficient to trace the transaction through the records of the bank. DEVEREUX explained that the number furnished is of no value as each check drawn by the Banco Nacional de Mexico, or one of its branches, has two numbers and it is the other number on the check which is used in identifying the check on the records of the Pan American Trust Company. DEVEREUX further stated that it was also essential that the name of the branch bank drawing the check be designated, inasmuch as, the Banco Nacional de Mexico has seventy-five branches and the Pan American Trust Company maintains separate records of transactions with each of these branch banks.

L. F. FIAMMENGHI, Assistant Vice President of the Pan American Trust Company, advised that the Banco Nacional de Mexico maintains an account with the Pan American Trust Company with a balance running into millions of dollars. He explained that checks drawn on this account by the Banco Nacional de Mexico or one of its branches usually provide funds for Mexican merchants coming into the United States for the purpose of purchasing merchandise. FIAMMENGHI further pointed out that although the Pan American Trust Company maintains detailed records of transactions with each of the branch banks of the Banco Nacional de Mexico, for the purpose of internal bookkeeping, only

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

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one account is maintained under the name Banco Nacional de Mexico in which the deposits and withdrawals of the main bank and all of its branches are recorded.

FIAMMENGHI further advised that the Banco Nacional de Mexico is the principal stockholder of the Pan American Trust Company, owning in excess of 50% of its outstanding capital stock. He was unable to locate any record of JAVIER CASTRO or GENARO RIESTRA.

In view of the fact that insufficient information was furnished to ascertain the details of the above mentioned check, no further investigation is being contemplated by the New York Field Division, unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy

E. E. CONROY, SAC

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2019 BY: [redacted]

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ADA:mrl
8/22/43
Text of 277 in Havana, 8/11/43

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date:

To: Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: Survey of Spanish Falange Activities in Cuba

As of possible interest to you, there is enclosed herewith a memorandum setting out information received from a reliable, confidential source concerning the activities of the Spanish Falange in Cuba.

The information contained in the enclosure has been made available to the American Embassy at Havana, Cuba.

Enclosure

cc - Director of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

cc - Assistant Chief of Staff
War Department
Washington, D. C.
Attention: Colonel O. H. Forney

DECLASSIFIED BY 5066 RIWP
DATE 4/30/98

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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9/27/43

INDEX

Dissolution 11

Front Organizations 1
Asociacion de Proteccion y Socorro de Vigilantes Nocturnos de La Habana 5
Auxilio Social 3
Objective 3
Comision de Damas 3
Comite Nacionalista Espanol de Cuba 3
Falange Relations 3
Officers 3
Legion Martiana 5
Legion Nacional Revolutionaria Sindicalista 4
Dissolution 5
Members 5
Officers 4
Partido Fascista Nacional 5
Spanish Red Cross 5
Union Nacional Ucraniana de Cuba 5

Leaders, Falange 7

Membership and Activities, Falange 13

Origin of Spanish Falange in Cuba 1

Propaganda 6
Newspapers and Magazines 6
Radio 7

[Spanish Embassy and Consulate] (S) (U) 12

Trials, Falange 12

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DATE 06-06-2019 BY: [redacted]

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SECRET

RE: SURVEY OF SPANISH FALANGE
ACTIVITIES IN CUBA

ORIGIN OF THE SPANISH FALANGE IN CUBA

At first, there were two Falange organizations in Cuba. One was the FALANGE ESPANOLA DE LAS JUNTAS OFENSIVAS NACIONAL SINDICALISTA (FALANGE ESPANOLA DE LAS J.O.N.S.), founded in Havana by JOSE ANTONIO de AVEDANO and ALFONSO SERRANO y VILLARIEO on June 6, 1936, and officially recognized by the Provincial Government of Havana on June 9, 1936. The other was the JUNTAS OFENSIVAS NACIONAL SINDICALISTA (J.O.N.S.) de FALANGE DE ESPANA EN CUBA, an illicit organization founded at about the time of the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War by JORGE DE VERA y GARIJO, a First Lieutenant of the Spanish Army who came to Cuba prior to the outbreak of the civil war, apparently intent upon gaining control of the legitimate Falange organization founded by SERRANO. The latter protested to the Provincial Government, contending that De VERA's group was an illicit organization, but in spite of SERRANO's opposition, DE VERA's organization obtained official recognition on October 21, 1936. Its original president was FRANCISCO DE LA VEGA y GONZALEZ. JORGE DE VERA GARIJO was Secretary-General.

The membership of the J.O.N.S. DE FALANGE DE ESPANA EN CUBA was larger than that of the FALANGE ESPANOLA DE LOS J.O.N.S. From the time the former was originally recognized until March, 1937, the two organizations were continually at loggerheads, although they were both working for the Franco cause.

In February, 1937, Dr. GREGORIO PEREDES, the Delegate of the High Command of the FALANGE in Salmanca, which sponsored the J.O.N.S. DE FALANGE DE ESPANA EN CUBA, arrived from Spain to settle the difficulties existing between the two factions in Cuba. He, with the assistance of ALEJANDRO VILLANUEVA, who later became Territorial Chief of the Falange, finally brought the two groups together and they united March 10, 1937, under the name "FALANGE ESPANOLA TRADICIONALISTA y DE LAS JUNTAS OFENSIVAS NACIONAL SINDICALISTA" (F.E.T. y de Las J.O.N.S.). This organization was officially approved by the Provincial Government of Havana on August 23, 1937, but its Directorate was not inscribed in the Havana Provincial Office as is customary in such cases.

FRONT ORGANIZATIONS

There have been a number of organizations in Cuba which have served the purposes of the FALANGE in one way or another. Each of these is dealt with separately below.

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Declassify on: OADR

SECRET

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

COMITE NACIONALISTA ESPAÑOL DE CUBA (C.N.E.)

During the period of conflict between the two original Falange organizations, the COMITE NACIONALISTA ESPAÑOL (C.N.E.) was formed in cooperation with the SERRANO faction, drawing heavy support from Senator ELICIO ARGUELLES, JOSE IGNACIO RIVERO, Director of the newspaper, "Diario de La Marina," Senator JOSE M. CASANOVA, and numerous prominent Spanish and Cuban businessmen who were adherents or sympathizers of the Spanish Falange, but apparently not active members. During the period of conflict, the C.N.E. formed the only connecting link in Cuba between the two feuding factions and was composed of numerous supports of both groups. It had a very large membership and was organized in every Provincial City and Town in Cuba. Consequently, its influence and power were enormous.

The C.N.E. was organized in August, 1936. Its founders were:

ELICIO ARGUELLES	President
JUAN ADRIANSENS	
BLOMENINO SUAREZ	
ALFONSO SERRANO	
LISARDO F. G. RIO CUERVO	
JOSE LOPEZ GONZALEZ	
JUAN COMELLA	
ERNESTO FERREIRA CABAL	
GARCILASO REY	
DEMOCRITO OZORES	

Its membership was composed of businessmen, bankers, industrialists, nobility, clergy, and other people with wealth and responsible positions. Its headquarters were in the offices of ELICIO ARGUELLES in the Banco del Comercio Building.

The original purpose of the C.N.E. was to secure moral and material aid for Franco's Army. It was the first organization organized in Cuba to aid the cause of Franco.

Falange Relations-- The C.N.E. had close connections with the Spanish Falange. It made a gift of $5,000. to the Falange on March 9, 1937. Its president, ELICIO ARGUELLES, made a trip to Spain in September, 1938, as a special guest of the Falange. A high Falange official, GREGORIO PRENDES, was an honorary member of the Board of Directors of the C.N.E.

It contributed large amounts of food, clothing, and cash to Franco, more than $350,000 in cash alone being sent to Spain.

The mere fact of the membership alone in the C.N.E., however, cannot be considered as conclusive that a person was a Falangist or a totalitarian sympathizer, since at the time of the Spanish Civil War the question of totalitarianism was secondary to the political, social, and economic conditions in Spain. Many persons who are loyal

to Democratic principles supported the Spanish Nationalist Movement because of their fear of Communism and because they were convinced at that time that to support Franco was to combat Communism. Continued support of the C.N.E., however, is more indicative of totalitarian inclinations.

Officers--The last known officers of the C.N.E. were as follows:

Honorary

General FEDERICO de MONTEVERDE, Military Attache, Spanish Embassy;
JOSE MANUEL CASANOVA, Cuban Senator;
MIGUEL ISAELIUS, Secretary, Spanish Embassy;
Dr. JOSE I. RIVERO, Director, "Diario de La Marina;"

President	FELICIO ARGUELLES
Vice Presidents	BLAS CASARES
	FACUNDO GRAELLS
Treasurer	FLORENTINO SUAREZ
Vice Treasurers	LISARDO F. T. RIO CUERVO (In Spain)
	MANUEL SEIJO
Secretary	JUAN COMELLA
Vice Secretary	ALEJANDRO VIERGARA

COMISION DE DAMAS

This was the Feminine Auxiliary of the C.N.E. Its first meeting took place in November, 1936, in the building of the "Diario de La Marina" newspaper. Its officers were principally wives of men prominent in the C.N.E. The president was the MARQUESA DE TINDRA and the Secretary was MARGARITA M. de MARINA, the wife of SACRAMENTO MARINA. The COMISION DE DAMAS had branches throughout Cuba the same as the C.N.E. and gave aid to Franco, the AUXILIO SOCIAL, the SPANISH RED CROSS, and the Nationalist Hospitals in Spain.

After the end of the Spanish Civil War, the C.N.E. and its feminine auxiliary gradually died out until now they are to all outward appearances dead and inactive.

AUXILIO SOCIAL

This organization was completely controlled by the Falange. It was officially founded on May 24, 1938, and its rules and regulations were presented to the Provincial Government of Havana and approved on that date. Its founders were ALEJANDRO VILLATUVA and FRANCISCO ALVAREZ GARCIA, the two highest officials of the Falange in Cuba.

Objective--Ostensibly the objective of the AUXILIO SOCIAL was charity, that is, taking care of indigent Spaniards, feeding and clothing them, and using them as a propaganda means. It did not

hesitate to collect money by extortionary methods, and extracted money from wealthy Spaniards who were not members of the Falange as well as from Falange members. Part was spent on the dining rooms of the organization and the balance went to Spain.

Since the AUXILIO SOCIAL was not included in the order of April 21, 1939, which declared the Spanish Falange illegal, the Falange continued to operate under its protection until August 13, 1941, when the AUXILIO SOCIAL was suppressed by the Cuban Government.

LEGION NACIONAL REVOLUCIONARIA SINDICALISTA (L.N.R.S.)

This was a Cuban totalitarian party proposing to exalt the position of the State, to organize the various elements of society and economy on a totalitarian basis, to discipline and regiment the population, to militarize the youth, to subordinate individual rights and liberties to the higher purpose of the State, and to do away with all political parties except the Party of the State.

It was originally organized in Cuba in 1937 as the LEGION ESTUDIANTIL or ACCION ESTUDIANTIL by students of the night schools operated by the Spanish regional societies composed almost entirely of Cuban born sons of Falangists and Franco sympathizers. The organization later drifted into the high schools, the ESCUELA de ARTES y OFICIOS, and eventually took root in the University of Havana.

It collaborated with the Falange and was active in the distribution of propaganda for the Falange and for the German Legation. Its members wore uniforms and took part in various demonstrations. Anti-American propaganda was also disseminated by this organization over radio station CMBS, Calzada 511, Vedado, Havana, Cuba, belonging to ENRIQUE ARIALEJO.

Later the LEGION ESTUDIANTIL teamed up with Col. ANDRES GOLOVCHENKO (Now interned on the Isle of Pines), JESUS MARINAS, (Also now interned), ANSLARDO GONZALEZ VILA, JOSE PANDO (Also interned), and ARTURO ESTEBAN de CARRICARTE, editor of "Arriba Espana." Through the aid of the staff of the "Diario de La Marina" and the Falange, they incorporated the L.N.R.S. It was founded October 8, 1938, and the constitution was ratified October 21, 1938, but it was not registered with the Provincial Government of Havana until June 24, 1939.

<u>Officers</u>-The following were officers of the L.N.R.S.:

National Chief	JESUS M. MARINA y ALVAREZ
General Secretary	CONRADO ALMINAQUE y AGUDO
Chief of Propaganda	ARTURO ESTEBAN de CARRICARTE y GARCIA
Chief Militante	JOSE PANDO
Chief of Feminine Section	Reported to have been OLGA ENERIALGO, daughter of one of the managers of "El Encanto" Department Store in Havana.

Members--The members were handpicked youths of proven nerve and good education who were fanatical believers in the totalitarian form of Government. They were usually from upper or middle class families.

The L.N.R.S. had three branches: (1) UNION DE DESOCUPADOS, which recruited members from among the unemployed; (2) LEGION ESTUDIANTIL CUBANA, the student branch of the organization; (3) LEGION OBRERO NACIONAL, the labor group of the organization.

Dissolution--The L.N.R.S. was held not to be included in the order of April 21, 1939, declaring the Falange illegal. It was declared illegal by the Tribunal de Urgencia of Havana on February 9, 1942, in Case Number 68 of 1941, along with a number of other similar organizations.

LEGION NATIVISTA

This is a small closely-knit successor to the L.N.R.S. made up of young student malcontents with political aspirations. Very little activity on its part has come to the attention of this office. Its president, CERBASIO LAMAS PARRA, was killed a few months ago when a bomb he was carrying exploded prematurely.

PARTIDO FASCISTA NACIONAL

This organization never assumed great importance. It was legalized October 27, 1938, and was cancelled by an act of the Governor of the Province of Havana on September 15, 1942.

SPANISH RED CROSS (Cuban Branch)

The Spanish Red Cross is reported as possibly being a Falange Front Organization inasmuch as GENARO RIESTRA, Secretary of the Spanish Falange, has indicated interest in the appointment of HERMOGENES H. VADILLA ISLA as Spanish Red Cross Delegate in Cuba.

ASOCIACION DE PROTECCION y SOCORRO de VIGILANTES NOCTURNOS de La HABANA

This is another relatively insignificant organization. ANGEL IGLESIAS MONICIO was President.

UNION NACIONAL UCRANIANA de CUBA

This was a Ukranian Nationalist pro-Nazi organization, which was closely connected with the L.N.R.S. and with the Spanish Falange in Cuba, many of its members also being members of the other two organizations.

It was registered with the Provincial Government in Havana on February 7, 1939, but had been operating for some time previously. It had connections with the German Nazis in the United States. In November, 1941, the Cuban Police arrested the directors of the organization for subversive activities. They were absolved by the Court, but the organization was officially dissolved. However, its directors continued to meet at different places in Havana for a time thereafter. Several of its leaders have since been interned and there is no evidence of any recent activities on the part of the organization.

PROPAGANDA

The original propaganda organization for the Spanish Falange in Cuba was the CONSEJO de HISPANIDAD. Its objective was to form an international institution of Spanish ideals to bring all Latin America under the wing of the mother country, Spain, by cultural relations, art, the theater, music, and propaganda. It was formerly managed directly by SERRANO SUÑER and operated in Cuba through the Catholic Church, assisted financially by the Church, PEPIN RIVERO, FELICIO ARGÜELLES, and Senator JOSE M. CASANOVA.

Newspapers and Magazines--A number of Cuban newspapers and magazines have been used as a means of Falange propaganda. Perhaps the strongest and most powerful of these was the Havana newspaper, "Diario de La Marina," whose attitude has changed considerably since Cuba entered the war. Its director is JOSE IGNACIO (PEPIN) RIVERO. Although he may not have been a member of the Falange, he was behind the movement 100 per cent in spirit. He attended many Falange meetings, made strongly pro-Falangist speeches, was a strong financial backer of the Falange and intervened a number of times in matters involving the prosecution of Falangists. This was principally during the Spanish Civil War. At the present time RIVERO, as judged by the editorial policy of his paper and by his personal statements and comments appears to be generally opposed to the Nazis, [redacted] b7E

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Other Havana newspapers which were formerly instruments of Falange propaganda, but which have changed their policy, are "El Avance," "El País," "Alerta," and "La Discusion."

Other Falange propaganda publications which are no longer published were the following:

ARRIBA ESPAÑA -- It was offered for sale by uniformed members of the Falange. The director was ARTURO ESTEBAN de CARRIQUARTE.

UNIDAD -- The official organ of the Falange.

SI;
La DISCUSION;
ACCION LEGIONARIA, the official publication of the L.E.R.S.

Radio -- The following commercial broadcasting stations were used for broadcasting Falange propaganda:

CMCB, Calle Tulipan 203, Cerro, Havana, operated by ANTONIO CARABLANCA y YANGUAS, a Spaniard with strong Falange sympathies and a defender of the Nazi regime.

CMCR, Havana.

CMDS, Calle H and Calzada, Vedado, Havana, owned by ENRIQUE ARTALEJO HERNANDEZ, a Cuban. This station was used by the C.E.N. for propaganda.

CMCD, Havana, also used by the C.E.N. for propaganda purposes.

No present propaganda activity on the part of any of these stations has been reported.

It is reliably reported that the United States Government has recently received assurance from the Spanish Government that all Falangist propaganda has been prohibited and that if the United States Government has any evidence which shows that Falange propaganda in Spanish America is being conducted, remedial action will be immediately instituted by the Spanish Government if this evidence is brought to its attention.

FALANGE LEADERS

The men listed below have been the best known leaders of the Falange since its inception in Cuba. It will be noted that nearly all of the most prominent ones are no longer in Cuba, most of them being now in Spain so far as it is known. A few of them are interned on the Isle of Pines in Cuba:

ALEJANDRO VILLANUEVA -- Territorial Chief of the Falange in Cuba in 1941 and reported to have been chief of the Falange in all the Americas. No longer in Cuba. It is not known whether he is now in Spain or Mexico.

GERARO RIESTRA -- Former Chief of the Falange in Cuba and former Spanish Consul General in Cuba. He was recalled to Spain at Cuba's request due to his Falange activities. He is now in Spain and in January, 1943, was reliably reported to be National Secretary of the National Delegation of Foreign Service of the Falange.

ENRIQUES MARTIN VADILLO ISLA -- Former Collector for the AUXILIO SOCIAL. Spanish Red Cross Delegate to Cuba. Returned from Spain in December,

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1942, and was detained by Cuban authorities, but later released. Present address is Calle Hernaza 111, Havana.

CAYETANO GARCIA LAGO -- Head of "Afirmacion y Defensa," the Falangist group which controls the Centro Gallego, the third largest of the Spanish regional societies in Cuba, and the focal point of the Falange in Cuba.

SACRAMENTO MARINA -- Formerly a Falange Chief and head of the Feminine Section of the Spanish Falange in Cuba. He is now manager of GARCIA and DIAZ, shipping agents who represent the Spanish Shipping Company, Cia., Trasatlantica Espanola, which controls all Spanish ships calling at Havana. He is closely associated with the Spanish Embassy, being a boyhood friend of PELAYO GARCIA OLAY, the present Spanish Minister to Cuba. He now denies any connection with the Falange and has succeeded in getting his name off the Proclaimed List. He claims to be a Monarchist.

General FEDERICO de MONTSEVERDE y SEDANO -- A former General in the Spanish Army who was Chief of Militia of the Spanish Falange in Cuba and Military Attache of the Spanish Embassy. He is now over 80 years of age.

AGRILIANO BARNES BLANCO -- Reportedly Secretary General of the Falange in Cuba, succeeding FRANCISCO ALVAREZ GARCIA. Reported to have some position in the Spanish Embassy, but his official capacity is unknown. He also works with his brother, FAUSTINO, at Compostela Number 707, Havana.

ALEJANDRO VERGARA -- Former Vice-Secretary of the Comite Nacionalista Espanol. Was cashier of the Spanish Consulate in Havana, but was recently named Chancellor of Spanish Embassy there.

FRANCISCO de LA VEGA y GONZALEZ - Former Chief of Military Affairs of the Falange and former Secretary General of the Falange. Also reported to have been Treasurer of the Falange in Cuba. Now a non-career man in charge of passports in the Spanish Consulate in Havana. He is one of the few former high officials of the Falange left in Cuba. A few months ago he was alleged to be the present active head of the Falange in Cuba with the title of Territorial Chief, but this allegation has not been verified. He is said to be very unpopular even among the Falangists. Several months ago it was reported that he would be ousted from the Spanish Mission in Cuba and from his important, present position in the Falange because he talks too much.

JUAN NUNIZ VALLIN -- Was Jefe Provisional of the Falange in Cuba in 1937. Now appears to be a Monarchist. Reported to be seeking to return to Spain on the next Spanish boat.

ALEJANDRO AGUIRRE -- Reported to have been chief of the Falange secret service in the Americas. Partner with his brother, CAMILIO V. AGUIRRE, a scrap dealer at 324 Merced Street, Havana.

FRANCISCO ALVAREZ GARCIA -- Assumed charge of the Falange in Cuba as its Secretary General upon the departure of GINARO RIESTRA for Spain. In

1941, he was Supreme Chief of the AUXILIO SOCIAL in Cuba. [redacted] He was arrested by the Cuban authorities about the time he was planning to leave Cuba. He hid in the Spanish Embassy, but was later tried. The court found no grounds for his detention. He is now in Spain. (U)

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Senator FELICIO ARGUELLES -- President of the C.N.D. He was one of the strongest financial backers of the Falange. He is closely associated with JAIME MAPIRE, President BATISTA's right-hand man, and is a member of the Cuban Senate.

JULIO CESAR ARGUELLES RIVERA - Former reporter on "Arriba Espana." He was recently arrested by Cuban authorities as a suspected German Agent and was deported to Spain a short time ago.

Senator JOSE MANUEL CASANOVA -- One of the organizers of the C.N.D. Was closely associated with the Falange groups. Introduced bill in the Cuban Senate to recognize the Franco Government shortly after the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War.

JOAQUIN DIAZ BALINO -- Former Chief of Service of the AUXILIO SOCIAL. Now a member of Cuban Allied Relief Fund and outwardly Democratic.

FRANCISCO (PACO) CASTRO CUANDA -- Former Vice President of the Falange in Cuba. Obtained a permit for arms for members of the Shock Troops or Assault Section of the Falange. Owner of the Hotel Los Angeles, Aguila Number 459, Havana, reportedly a meeting place for Falange elements. He was arrested recently by Cuban police in connection with the JULIO ARGUELLES case, thoroughly interrogated and his room and safe at the Hotel Los Angeles searched, all with negative results. Thereafter, he was released.

ANDRADO CARUS -- Reportedly was Chief of Militia of the Falange.

JUAN CUANDA -- Brother of PACO CUANDA; lives at Hotel Los Angeles; was an organizer of the Falange and Vice President of the AUXILIO SOCIAL.

SERGIO CRUZENETS GONZALEZ POSADA -- One of the founders of the Falange in Cuba and in charge of Falange propaganda in 1941. Formerly editor of "Arriba Espana" and its successor "Unidad." Arrested in Cuban Police Raid on Falange headquarters in June, 1941. He is now in Spain and is Chief of the Regional Inspection of the Falange Party with headquarters in Pontevedra, Spain.

MANUEL de VIGO -- President of "Accion Asturiana," the pro-Axis group in the Centro Asturiano, the largest and richest of the Spanish regional societies in Cuba. He was also a member of the L.F.R.S. and is now office manager of ALMACENES ULTRA, Havana.

SERGIO FUITO LUNA -- Former member of the Directive Consul of the Falange and Treasurer of the Falange in Cuba. He left Cuba for Spain in October, 1942.

JORGE de VIDA GARIJO -- The organizer of J.O.N.S. de FALANGE de ESPAÑA en CUBA and its first Secretary-General. He was arrested by Cuban authorities on the charge of possessing totalitarian propaganda and engaging in totalitarian activities and is now interned on the Isle of Pines.

JOSE MARTINEZ GORRIARAN -- A former leader of the Falange in Cuba and Delegate of Information and Investigation of the Falange. His attitude changed sharply after December 7, 1941. He returned to Spain in 1942.

DELIO EZNARA -- Former Chief of Administration of the Falange. Nephew of the owner of CASA EZNARA y LASTRA, Radios, Havana, and formerly employed there. Now reported out of work and almost destitute.

ANGEL IGLESIAS -- Reported to have been an official propagandist for the Falange [redacted] (S) (U) b7E

JUAN COSTA MARCOTE -- Former director of the AUXILIO SOCIAL and its treasurer in 1941. Was a member of the Territorial Directory Body of the Falange. Director of the motion picture company, "Cifesa," suspected of being a totalitarian propaganda instrument. Active in Centro Gallego.

MARQUESA DE MEDRA -- Was president of the "Comision de Damas," the feminine section of the C.N.T. A member of Havana social set.

GREGORIO PEREDES -- Delegate of the High Command of the Falange in Salmanca, who came to Cuba to settle the differences between the two original Falange groups and one of those who originally requested recognition of the Falange by the Provincial Government of Habana. Was honorary member of the Board of Directors of the C.N.T. Now in Spain.

ALFONSO SERRANO VILARINO -- Founder of the Falange Espanola de Las J.O.N.S., the first Falange group in Cuba, and Vice President and Secretary General thereof. He was also one of the founders of the C.N.T. Was the first person to be arrested by Cuban authorities on the charge of subversive activities. He was later freed.

RAFAEL PINEIRO del VILLAR -- One of the founders of the Falange in Cuba. In charge of Falange Propaganda in Cuba during 1938 and 1939. Returned to Cuba in December, 1942, after spending approximately two years in Spain. He was detained by Cuban authorities after his arrival. A search of his person and baggage upon arrival and a subsequent search of his residence produced negative results. He was later released. Upon his arrival, he was reported to be the new chief of the Falange in Cuba by the Communist newspaper, "HOY," but no evidence was obtained to substantiate this allegation.

EUGENIO NOVOA DIAZ, alias JOSE NOVOA, EUGENIO NOVOA DIZ -- Was Secretary of the General Directorate of the Partido Fascista Nacional (National Fascist Party) in Cuba. He has been an employee of the engineering firm of ARTILANO y MENDOZA, Empedrados 252, Havana, for the last 22 years.

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JESUS M. MARINA -- Head of the L.N.R.S. Now interned on the Isle of Pines.

FERNANDO TEIJEIRO -- Secretary of the J.O.N.S. de FALANGE de ESPANA en CUBA in 1937. Went to Spain before end of Spanish Civil War. Said to have been killed in Battle of Teruel.

JOSE PANDO -- Chief Militante of the L.N.R.S. Sentenced to three years for his L.N.R.S. activities on December 9, 1941. Now serving that term.

DISSOLUTION

There have been a number of Decrees and Proclamations by the Cuban Government dealing with the dissolution of the Falange and its various front organizations. They are dealt with hereafter in chronological order:

On December 4, 1937, Presidential Decree number 3411 of that date declared the "Asociacion Falange Espanola" illicit. This decree had no practical effect toward dissolving the Spanish Falange in Cuba.

On April 21, 1939, a resolution of the Ministerio de Gobernacion declared the "Falange Espanola" illegal. By a technicality of construction, this order was held not to apply to the JUNTAS OFENSIVAS NACIONAL SINDICALISTAS DE LA FALANGE ESPANOLA EN CUBA or to the FALANGE ESPANOLA TRADICIONALISTA y DE LAS J.O.N.S., and thus had little practical value towards making the operation of the Spanish Falange illegal in Cuba.

On August 5, 1939, the Governor of Havana Province issued a resolution declaring the Spanish Falange illicit and cancelling its registration number. This likewise was ineffectual in making Falange activities illegal in Cuba.

Presidential Decree number 168 of January 29, 1941, declared illegal all anti-Democratic organizations in Cuba, prohibited the meeting of all anti-Democratic organizations, and prohibited the wearing or displaying of emblems, flags, or propaganda, of such anti-Democratic organizations, but did not specify which organizations were anti-Democratic, and thus was of little practical value.

On August 13, 1941, the AUXILIO SOCIAL was suppressed by the Cuban Government.

On February 9, 1942, all Falange activities were finally made illegal officially by virtue of the Decision in Case number 68 of 1941 of the Urgency Tribunal of Havana rendered on that date. In this case, the court declared illegal the Falange Espanola, the Auxilio Social, the Legion Nacional Revolucionaria Sindicalista, and the Falange Espanola Tradicionalista y de Las J.O.N.S. The trial had begun in August, 1941. It also involved 128 members of the Falange, but although the above-named organizations were ordered dissolved, the 128 individual members of the Falange were acquitted.

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FALANGIST TRIALS

After the Falange was declared illegal, there was a succession of arrests and trials of Falangists all over Cuba, but no convictions. A number of the judges belonged to the same economic and social class as the defendants. Hence, many people feel that the courts were subject to pressure which caused defendants to be absolved when there was strong evidence supporting the accusations against them. It has not been uncommon for the witnesses who had promised to testify against the defendant to suddenly get sick the day of the trial. Others have been threatened with loss of their jobs if they testified for the prosecution. In two cases within the past year, the defense has put on a galaxy of prominent persons in the community who testified that the defendant was a good citizen, that he was not a Falangist, and that he had never engaged in any Falange activities, whereupon the prosecution dropped its charges, even though it had previously presented considerable evidence supporting the charges against the defendant.

[SPANISH EMBASSY and SPANISH CONSULATE] (S) (U)

Numerous instances have been reported heretofore of the Spanish Embassy and Consulate refusing visas or refusing assistance to Spaniards who had refused to contribute to the Falange or who had made disparaging remarks about Franco. More recently the attitude of the Spanish Diplomatic Officials in Cuba has changed considerably and they have expressed a willingness and a desire to cooperate in the suppression of the Falange and its activities in Cuba. They have offered to deport to Spain any undesirable Falangist. It was reported several months ago that all Spanish Diplomatic Officials have been instructed not to mix in Falange activities or propaganda.

In February, 1943, MIGUEL ESPELIUS, First Secretary of the Spanish Embassy in Cuba, informed the American Embassy that the Spanish Embassy was prepared to cooperate with the American Embassy in sending back to Spain any Falangists who were active in Cuba. He stated that this applied to any Spanish citizen in Cuba who is active in spreading pro-Axis propaganda or in any other way acting in favor of the interests of the Axis. He declared that the conduct of such persons is not in line with the present foreign policy of the Spanish Government, and that most of the present Falange leaders are the worst type of Spaniard.

In March, 1943, PELAYO GARCIA OLAY, the present Spanish Minister to Cuba, informed members of this office that a Spaniard, EDUARDO ZAMARRIPA y IRAGUSTA, had called at the Spanish Embassy and asked to be concealed there as he said he was being persecuted by the Cuban Police and he feared for his life. He asked GARCIA OLAY to give him refuge in the Embassy until the next Spanish ship sailed. GARCIA OLAY refused to hide him or to let him take refuge in the Embassy. An attorney for ZAMARRIPA later called GARCIA OLAY and repeated the request for refuge, but he also was told that refuge in the Spanish Embassy was impossible. (S) (U)

A careful observation and check made recently of the ranking officers of the Spanish Embassy and Consulate in Havana has not revealed any open activities on their part in favor of the Falange. (U)

Furthermore, it has been observed that although the Spanish Embassy is the official representative of the interests of Germany, Italy, and Japan in Cuba, it has not been especially diligent in looking after those interests or in safeguarding the interests of the Germans, Italians, and Japanese interned in Cuba. To all outward appearances, it has done only the minimum necessary in caring for German, Italian, and Japanese interests.

FALANGE MEMBERSHIP AND ACTIVITIES

Of the approximately half-million persons in Cuba who were either born in Spain or are of recent Spanish background and ancestry, from 5 per cent to 10 per cent, that is somewhere between a minimum of 10,000 and a maximum of 40,000, could be said to have been pro-Nazi Falangists at one time. A large portion of the remainder were sympathetic to Franco and opposed to Communism, but are loyal to Cuba as their place of residence and are on the side of the Democracies. About half of the total are Spanish Republicans who have always been opposed to Franco and the Falange. Of the ones who were pro-Nazi or pro-Fascist Falangists at one time, it would be hard to estimate accurately now the number who still can be considered dangerous. As the prospects of an Allied Nations victory have become progressively brighter and as Cuban authorities have become more vigorous in their prosecution of the Falange and its activities, more and more of the former Falangists have openly and publicly declared their support for the Allied cause and severed all apparent connections with the Falange.

It is reported that there are still many former Falangists who have not changed at heart and who would renew their activities for the Falange and in favor of the Axis should the opportunity present itself or should the war situation become more favorable to the Axis. However, a Spaniard is known to be a businessman first and a politician second, and he realizes that his business may be hurt by acts against the United Nations now. In addition there are many Spaniards who were pro-Franco during the Spanish Civil War who are now anti-Franco and anti-Falange. Even former members of the Falange now express themselves in favor of a restoration of the Spanish Monarchy, explainihing that this is the only way to give Spain an appropriate form of Democratic government.

In addition to Allied victories and restrictions imposed by the Cuban Government, another powerful factor operating against Falange activities in Cuba is the strong public feeling against the Falange, which has made anyone suspected of Falangist connections extremely unpopular with the general public and which has impelled many persons formerly connected with Falangist activities to disavow publicly that they have ever been members of the Falange.

The following two incidents are cited as indications of the new attitude of the Falangists in Cuba:

A known member of the Falange in Santiago de Cuba when it was legal was asked in January, 1943, whether the members of the Falange continue to contribute to the Falange. He replied that they do not, that now they are very much afraid to contribute, that nearly all the merchants who were formerly Falange members now contribute money to Democratic Committees for aid to the United Nations, but that they all still think the same as ever.

In February, 1943, a Spanish priest in the Colegio de Escolapios de Guanabacoa, Cuba, known to have Falangist sympathies, was reported to have stated that being labeled a Falangist in Cuba in these days is very dangerous and might mean a jail sentence, and that, hence, it is necessary for Falange sympathizers to be very quiet and careful and to do nothing to embarrass officials of the government who share their sympathies. The Sub-Director of this college stated that orders had been received from Spain to cease Falange activities, but that this did not mean a cessation of Falange propaganda among sympathizers. The Superior of the College stated that Falange sympathy should be kept in one's heart but not cross one's lips during these times. These priests further stated that the Falange Española has disappeared for the moment in Cuba, but that after the war, nothing would change in Spain and the Falange would resume its activities.

Similar views have reportedly been expressed by Jesuit priests of the Colegio Belen in Havana.

In conclusion, present Falangist activities in Cuba may be summarized as follows:

No recent reports have been received that the Falange is now carrying on open organized activity in Cuba. No former Falangist is found who will admit openly that he still sympathizes with or has any connections with the Falange. Former Falange members are said to be divided into two classes: (1) Those who have sincerely had a change of heart and are now in favor of the Allied Cause; (2) Those who say that they have had a change of heart and now outwardly support the United Nations, contribute to Allied Relief organizations, and even become members thereof, but who still secretly maintain their old Falange beliefs, and hope for a Fascist victory in the war. It is this latter group which still constitutes a danger. Although they are now relatively inactive, the possibility exists that should the course of the war turn in favor of the Axis, or should any other event occur which would give them renewed confidence, they would once again take up in their work for France, Hitler, and the Axis cause.

Says Falange Agents Work for Axis

By Marquis W. Childs.

"Spain is the key to two continents."

Hermann Goering said that in 1936. Out of this Nazi conviction grew the Spanish civil war and its aftermath. Now, perhaps more completely than any other author Allan Chase has documented the activities of the Falange—the Spanish Fascist Party—working through Spain to undermine the United States in the Americas.

He calls his book (published by G. P. Putnam's Sons) "Falange," and he says that he has the evidence to back up every statement he makes. Altogether there are more than 2,000 documents in the Putnam safe in New York.

The picture he presents is sensational. It is not merely one of propaganda and cultural penetration to discredit "Yankee Imperialism." The Falange operating in a half dozen Latin American countries has actually given military aid to the Axis, particularly in the submarine war. Ships have been sunk and sailors have been lost because of the espionage of Spanish Falangists.

In the Philippines they prepared the way for the Japanese invasion, infiltrating through the civilian defense organization of the islands and actually welcoming in the Japanese. In Puerto Rico, Cuba, Brazil, Venezuela, Argentina, Mexico—throughout the Caribbean and Latin America Falangist agents worked unceasingly for the Axis.

Franco's Position Precarious.

The book has a particular interest now in view of the desire in some quarters not merely to continue recognition of Franco, but even to shore up his regime by sending in aviation gasoline and perhaps the munitions that Franco seeks. It is known here that his position in Spain is increasingly precarious. The State Department, at the request of the Chiefs of Staff, placated the Franco government to keep Spain neutral so that our forces in North Africa would not now be outflanked. The time for such caution has, of course, long since passed. Chase even argues that it was never necessary.

"The time has come," he writes, "for all those whose destinies are bound up with victory for the United Nations in this war to turn the spotlight on the menace Spain holds for just this victory. * * * We must begin to see Falangist Spain in its true colors. * * * Hitler Spain with its networks of spies and hidden war bases in the Western Hemisphere, its Blue Legion of 100,000 troops fighting against our Allies in Russia, and its terrifying 'neutrality.'

"This neutrality of Falangist Spain is one of Hitler's richest Iberian bonanzas. It pays enormous dividends daily. To thousands of United Nations seamen one of the dividends Hitler gets from Spanish neutrality has never been a secret. This dividend is oil."

According to Chase, since the summer of 1939 a fleet of nearly 80 tankers and merchant ships flying Spain's crimson-and-gold flag has carried oil to ports on the Spanish mainland and Spanish islands. There Nazi submarines were refueled and German and Italian tankers took on oil. The Nazis, Chase declares, maintain naval fueling stations at Ceuta, Melilla, Cadiz and Tangiers, as well as emergency air bases for all Axis aircraft.

Frequently throughout his book Chase pays tribute to the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation both at home and abroad. FBI agents in Havana have worked closely with the Cuban secret police in exposing Falangist espionage there; President Batista has been vigilant in trying to root out the Falange, and Chase intimates he would have gone even further if he had not felt that the State Department in Washington was unsympathetic.

Spanish boats have dropped Gestapo officers off the shore of Florida. Chase tells of an instance in September, 1941, when from the deck of the Spanish vessel "N——" a small fishing vessel was lowered.

"In the boat were two men dressed

munity to labor unions provided only that they do not join in conspiracies with outside interests.

One of the cases leading to this conclusion concerned a dispute between the AFL union of carpenters and the CIO union of woodcutters. Each of them wanted to become the bargaining agent in a plywood plant in the Pacific Northwest. An election to settle the question was held by the National Labor Relations Board, and the CIO won. The carpenters' union thereafter refused to allow its members to install plywood which originated in the plant, notwithstanding the fact that the employer was required to deal with the CIO by the National Labor Relations Board after an election requested by both the CIO and the AFL. The Supreme Court held that the boycott by the carpenters constituted no violation of the antitrust laws.

Barred CIO Truckers.

A similar case, another of the three by which the Justice Department tested the scope of labor's exemption from the antitrust laws, arose in New Orleans, where the AFL building trades unions refused to install materials delivered by CIO teamsters. As in the plywood case, there had been an NLRB election which

INDEXED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4-30-82 BY SP1 UNP

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Houseman
Mohr
Tamm
Quinn Tamm
Gurnea
Carson
Coffey
Gandy

Jones
Carson
Williams
FILE in CUBA - Russian Fascism Falange Axis

NOT RECORDED
93 OCT 23 1943

This is a clipping from page C 2 of the Washington Star for October 3 1943
Clipped at the Seat of Government.

12 OCT 25 1943

ABA:srl
9/23/43
Dept of S 277 fm Havana, 8/10/43
Date:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

To: Mr. Nelson A. Rockefeller
Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs

Attention: Mr. Laurence H. Levy
Room 3625

DECLASSIFIED BY 5066 on 6/30/76

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: Survey of Spanish Falange Activities in Cuba

As of possible interest to you, there is enclosed herewith a memorandum setting out information received from a reliable, confidential source concerning the activities of the Spanish Falange in Cuba.

Enclosure

RECORDED

64-186-210-10

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 7 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Nelson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Egan
Mr. Leland
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED-RECORDED
OCT 8 1943 P.M.
OCT 5 1943 P.M.
OCT 8 1943

DO-11

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

JJS:EF

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6/30/87 BY SP6 [illegible]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DATE October 6, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO MR. NICHOLS

Re: Falangist Activities

Mr. Paul D. Spearman, an attorney in the Munsey Building, telephonically attempted to contact Assistant Director H. L. Clegg and his call was referred to your office.

Special Agent J. E. Greene returned his call and he advised that he had heard Walter Winchell speaking of the book "Falange" and thought he would make available to the Bureau an observation of his for what ever value it may be.

It appears that in the fall of 1937, Mr Spearman, representing a group of radio stations in this country, attended a meeting of the Inter-American Radio Telegraphers Association in Havana, Cuba. He stayed for several weeks residing in the Seville-Biltmore Hotel on either the 6th or 7th floor. In the parlor of his suite the American representatives would meet occasionally and many afternoons they observed on the roof of a building directly across the Prado and facing the National Capitol a group of individuals practicing military drills. These individuals were commonly known to be Falangists and while they simulated the manual of arms and other military moves, the only organizational characteristic about them was an arm band they wore.

Mr. Spearman said that he did not know just what this information was worth, but was passing it on for our information. In the course of the conversation he indicated that he had previously furnished information to Mr. Clegg, who was a personal friend of his.

RECOMMENDATION: It is suggested that this memorandum be made available to Mr. Clegg, purely to apprise him of Mr. Spearman's call, and then route it to the SIS Section for its appropriate consideration.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Respectfully,

J. J. Starke

64-186-210-11

18 NOV 4 1943

Info of no value to SIS

(INFORMATIVE MEMORANDUM - NOT TO BE SENT TO FILES SECTION)

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
HABANA, CUBA

October 16, 1943

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: Falange Española Tradicionalista
y de Las J.O.N.S., also known as
The Spanish Falange
Cuba - Subversive Activities - S

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the Bureau letter dated September 20, 1943 forwarding to this office one copy of a letter received from the New York Field Division under date of September 7, 1943 advising that information concerning the issuance of the check transmitted by GENARO RIESTRA to an individual in Mexico City, which was reported in the report of No. 277 dated June 29, 1943 at Havana, Cuba, entitled as above, can not be obtained from banking sources in New York City unless additional information concerning the check is furnished.

The information concerning this check and its transmission was originally obtained from Cuban Censorship. All the information available in Cuba is contained in the above mentioned report of No. 277. This check was not held up by Cuban Censorship, but was released. Hence there is no additional information available in Cuba concerning the check in question, and no further investigation to be done inCuba.

Very truly yours,

CONF. INFT. S. I. S. #396

Legal Attache

64-186-210-12

RLM MD
cc- Mexico City
New York City

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/30/88 BY SP6B6 JWB
120

OCT 21 1943

In reply refer to 13-79

PLACE:	DATE:	REPORTED BY:
Havana, Cuba	Nov. 10, 1943	No. 268

TITLE:	CHARACTER:
FALANGISTS RESIDING IN THE VICINITY OF TRINIDAD, CUBA	CUBA-SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES-S

SYNOPSIS:

Informant advises there is no activity at the present time on the part of former Falange members.

COMMENTS: This case is being closed since there is no present activity on the part of the former Falange members residing in Trinidad, Cuba.

STATUS: -- C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/30/88 BY SP6 6/2 JW

REFERENCE: Report dated May 12, 1943 at Havana, Cuba by No. 268.

COPIES DESTROYED
R207 AUG 25 1961

RECORDED

Made Available to:	Copies:	
( ) Embassy (Consulate) ( ) M. A. ( ) N. A. ( ) Other	5- Bureau 1- Embassy 2- Consulate, Cienfuegos 2- LA, Havana, Cuba. R.G.L.	64-156-210-14

Re: FALANGISTS RESIDING IN THE
VICINITY OF TRINIDAD, CUBA
Trinidad, Cuba

Source A, a reliable contact, has advised that he is in fairly close contact with the former Falange members residing in the vicinity of Trinidad and that these individuals have ceased all activity of a political or subversive nature. He advises that practically all of them now realize that the Allies will win the war and are therefore seeking to give the impression to the general public that they are pro-Allied. Many of these former Falange members are now reported to be contributing regularly to various organizations in Cuba which are sending financial aid to the Allies.

Identification of Sources:

Report of No. 268 dated Nov. 10, 1943 at Havana, Cuba, entitled "Falangists residing in the vicinity of Trinidad, Cuba, Cuba-Subversive Activities-S".

Source A -- [redacted] b7D

- - - C L O S E D - - -

ARA:mop
Info: US Censorship MITC 1732
Customs Case No. M-36307

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
VIA DIPLOMATIC AIR POUCH

9-7-88 SOLBY/LUA

December 20, 1943

06978

SIS #98

Re: Spanish Falange Activities in the Republic of Cuba
Cuba Subversive Activities - S

Dear Sir:

For your information and assistance in conducting investigations of a subversive nature in Cuba, there is enclosed herewith a photostatic copy of a report received from a highly confidential government source concerning the contents of a memorandum in possession of William Otis Fuller of Holguin, Cuba, at the time of his arrival in Miami, Florida, on October 18, 1943, from Balboa.

The memorandum is reported to have borne the notation "F.B.I., Dinner Key, (signed) W.O. Fuller", and was apparently prepared by Jose R. Rupo, who appears to be connected with the Cuban Police at Holguin, Cuba.

It is noted that the memorandum sets out the names of individuals alleged to be engaged in Falangist activities, and it is suggested that you contact appropriate sources in Cuba in order that the validity of the information contained in the memorandum may be determined.

Very truly yours,

64-1866-210-15

John Edgar Hoover
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
DEC 20 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

15 DEC 21

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

15 1943

✓ The Director	Records Section
Mr. Tolson	Personnel Files
Mr. Ladd	Send File
Mr. Coffey	Bring file up-to-date
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Clegg	Search, serialize, and route
Mr. Glavin	* * *
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	Mechanical Section
Mr. Quinn Tamm	* * *
Mr. Nease	Call me re this
Mr. Long	Note and return
Miss Gandy	See me

SECTION CHIEFS

Mr. Alden	Mr. Mumford
Mr. Burton	Mr. Strickland
Mr. Callan	Mr. Timm
Mr. Carson	Mr. Welch
Mr. Cunningham	Mr. _____
Mr. Fitch	

Miss Stalcup	Stamp and mail
Miss Conlon	War and Navy File
Miss James	State Dept. File
Miss Welch	Type
	Register & forward
	Prepare tickler for
	Call these files
See me	File
	Place on record and return

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Avers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/30/86 BY SP6B2 ALW

EDWARD A. TAMM - 5734

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

C ne Case No. 36307

CONFIDENTIAL
POSTAL CENSORSHIP

MITC 1732
RECORD No. MI
Page 1 of 1 pages.

FROM:	TO:
William Otis Fuller Lewiston Holguin Cuba	William Otis Fuller 32 Machigonne Ave. Portland, Maine 06979
LIST: None	LIST: None

XEROXED ORIGINAL-RETAIN

Date of communication	Date of postmark	Kind of mail	Mail No.	Register No.	Serial No
Oct. 18, 1943		Air		None	

Language	Previously censored by	Station distribution	DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION
Spanish	None	Oct. 25, 1943	
Previous relevant records	For interoffice use	D.R.	H R R to Customs R recom'd * C RS
MI-125047	To be photographed: No Photo No.	To whom photograph is to be sent	Sent with comment to—

Division (or section)	Table	Examiner	D. A. C.	Reviewer	Examination date	Typing date
Customs	Mch 3/2	3/S 1792	35005	A.C. 35002	Oct. 22, 1943	Oct. 25, 19

DR use only
Mr. Alden
Mr. Carson
Mr. Cunningham
Mr. Fitch
Laboratory
Mr. Little
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Strickland
Mr. Timm
Mr. Welch

COMMENT

* Customs Released Letter to C.

U.S. CITIZEN RESIDENT OF CUBA CARRIES A LIST OF REPUTED FALANGISTS IN HOLGUIN, CUBA PREPARED BY CUBAN POLICE OFFICER

CUSTOMS INTERCEPT

Passenger arriving at Miami on plane No. 19903 from Balboa, carried among his loose papers a memorandum on which he had made the notation "F.B.I., Dinner Key, (signed) W.O. Fuller." The memorandum appears to have been written by one who states (quoting translation) "My address is Jose R. Rupo, Ugte. Policia Nacional, Arias Geral Ferias, Arias No. 31, Holguin.," and is said to be a list of Falangists in Holguin, Cuba. List is as follows:

Francisco Madero. Administrator of Radio Inalambrica de Holguin. 100% Falangist.

Juan Sarabia. Owner of the Sucursal, Maceo & Marti.

Pablo Pintado. Owner of a clothing establishment, Calle Libertad.

German Lence. Priest of San Isidro Parrish.

Jose Garcia Surita. Priest of San Jose Church.

Dionicio Vaca. Commander of the Franco Army in Holguin. Address Calle Morales Lemus & Carretera de Gibara.

Aleman del Paturro. (Ex. This is probably a nickname.) Lives in the home of Jose A. Patallo, Calle Frescas & Morales Lemus.

"The other German lives upstairs in the Perez House, corner of Miro & Arcoches."

EXAMINER'S NOTE: Passenger carries an order from U.S. Navy Recruiting Station, Miami, Florida, directing him to report at that station for active duty October 20, 1943.

64-186-210-15

Previous Records: MI-125047 - Oct. 14, 1942, from J.M. Fuller, Lewiston, Oriente, Cuba to Mr. William Otis Fuller, [illegible] Ellery Street, Cambridge, Mass. [illegible] to contact Lt. Cdr. Carson & take him to Rupo's house. According to [illegible] practically all pro-Nazi & there lives a Jap suspected of espionage [illegible].

XEROXED ORIGINAL-RETAIN

DECLASSIFIED BY [illegible] ON 9/11/74 [illegible] 11-14-77

[illegible] 12-20-43

(Form OC 8a)
(3d Rev. 2-15-43)

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The attached information was [illegible] and its extremely confidential character must be preserved. Information must be confided only to those officials whose [illegible] of the war. In no case should it be widely disseminated, or copies made, or the information used in legal proceedings or in any other public way [illegible] consent of the Director of Censorship.

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
HABANA, CUBA

December 31, 1943

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As of possible interest, there is quoted below an intercept received by this office from U. S. Censorship at Miami.

" ROSES FOR THE LEGAL ATTACHE HAVANA

"In a letter from WALTER M. LETHBRIDGE, c/o Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Apartado 1929, Havana, Cuba to his son, W. M. Lethbridge, 10th Operational Training Unit, 3rd Wing, Block 4, Abingdon, Berkshire, England, the sender states:

"Falangists Get on Allied Band Wagon

"Havana to England: '$100,000 has been collected for the Allies, candies, rum, cigarettes. Everyone contributed with gusto. The bastard Falangists have given plenty believe me. They try to square themselves and jump on the band wagon, but oh boy how it hurts them to come across with the kale! They are all suffering from insomnia as a result. However since we have the FBI in all important places through the island the Falangists are all leaning over backwards. All these FBI boys that I have come across are a fine lot, believe me, and I think all the Allies have a hell of a lot to learn from Edgar Hoover in that line of business. Thanks to them this island is now under control as regards espionage, or information to the enemy.....'"

Very truly yours,

JACK WEST
Legal Attaché

JW:RM

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 Stanley ON 9/17/74

RECORDED
INDEXED
64-146-210-16

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 64-4411-339

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JUL 8 1944

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DATE 6/30/88 BY SP6Sg/IVP

64-156-210-19 thru 27

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c

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
HABANA, CUBA

August 10, 1945

Director, FBI

Cuba

RE: SPANISH FALANGE PROPAGANDA
Cuba - SECURITY MATTER - S

Dear Sir:

The following books were turned over to this office by Señor ISRAEL DEL RIO, Investigator for the Customs of the Port of Habana. They are as follows:

SECCION FEMENINA DE FALANGE ESPAÑOLA TRADICIONALISTA Y DE LAS J. O. N-S
JOSE ANTONIO PRIMO DE RIVERA: DISCURSOS -- I
JOSE ANTONIO PRIMO DE RIVERA: DISCURSOS FRENTE AL PARLAMENTO -- II
JOSE ANTONIO PRIMO DE RIVERA: ESCRITOS MISION Y REVOLUCION -- III
C. BAYLE S. J.: LA EXPANSION MISIONAL DE ESPAÑA
CONSTANTINO BAYLE, S.I.: ESPAÑA EN INDIAS
VOCES DE HISPANIDAD
ZACARIAS GARCIA VILLADA, S.J.: EL DESTINO DE ESPAÑA

According to Señor DEL RIO these books were seized by Cuban Customs authorities sometime in 1940 or 1941 when the Spanish Government attempted to send them to the Spanish Embassy in Habana. They were examined at the time of their arrival and declared to be propaganda of a nature which should not be allowed to enter Cuba.

These books are being forwarded to the Bureau under separate cover for inclusion in the Library in the section dealing with Spanish Falange propaganda.

Very truly yours,

JOHN N. SPEAKES
LA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/30/88 BY SP6/2 JPS

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105-0

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204
AUG 20 1945

FI

Cuba - Sec Mat - 5
Col - Sec Mat - 5
Mex - Sec Mat - 5
Arg - Sec Mat - 5

Franco's Stooges Fight Grau, Plot Disruption in Cuba, Hoy Charges

By PEDRO LUIS PADRON
Wireless to the Daily Worker

HAVANA, June 10.—A fifth-colum movement directed from the Spanish Embassy is working to discredit President Grau, destroy unity in the country and impede a durable peace, the newspaper Hoy, Popular Socialist party organ, charged here this week.

The newspaper specifically accused Diario de la Marina of this city and other Latin American newspapers with receiving instructions from the Spanish Falange through diplomatic channels.

Hoy declared that Diario de la Marina had:

1—Received instructions from the Falange Espanol in Madrid to work out with other plotters a campaign against President Grau.

2—Formed, together with El Siglo of Colombia, Uultimas Noticias of Mexico, Noticias Graficas and Yeyepu of Buenos Aires and other continental newspapers, a center for the diffusion of fascist ideas and work against the peace plans of the United Nations.

3—Published biased editorials and news stories worked out by the leaders of the fifth column movement.

The newspaper accused "the writer of known Nazi affiliation" Raul Maestri; the Marchioness de Tiedra, former president of the Women's Committee of the Spanish Nationalist Committee; former Senator Elicio Arguelles, former president of the Spanish Nationalist Committee and others of being involved in the plot.

Hoy revealed that Diario de la Marina recently was paid homage in Madrid by the Hispanic Council, the Falange organization founded by the Nazi Gen. Wilhelm von Faupel. Presiding over the ceremony was Cristobal del Castillo, Franco's under-secretary for foreign affairs. Others participating, it was said, were Raimundo Ferrer Cuesta, Falange secretary; Manuel Aznar, Falangist newspaperman and now Franco minister in Washington; the director of the Falangist organ Arriba, and others. Franco sent a special representative.

This is a clipping from page 2 of the DAILY WORKER

Date 6-11-45

Clipped at the Seat of Government

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6/30/85 BY 5866 JUN

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EX-2

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ALLEN-JOHNSON
CLERK
REF. OF DEED

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
HABANA, CUBA

06980

May 9, 1946

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/30/ BY

Director, FBI

RE: FALANGE ESPAÑOLA TRADICIONALISTA
SECURITY MATTER - S

Dear Sir:

On May 5, 1946, the Communist newspaper "HOY" published an article written by HELEN SIMON, entitled "Puerto Rico, a Base for the Falange."

This article is believed to be of interest to the San Juan Office and is being attached to the San Juan copy of this letter.

RECORDED
EX-6

Very truly yours,

Loane J. Randall

LOANE J. RANDALL
LA

SSO:val
105-0

cc - San Juan

RECORDED & INDEXED
164-186-2108
F B I
39 MAY 17 1946
EX-0

32

5 MAY 24 1946

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: FEB 23 1955

FROM : SAC, New York (100-25327)

266842

SUBJECT: SPANISH FALANGE ACTIVITIES IN CUBA, MEXICO AND PUERTO RICO
IS-SP

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6/30/88 BY [illegible]

During interview by SA EUGENE A. FENELON in January, 1955 [redacted] advised SA FENELON that he had certain material which he thought would be of interest to this office regarding Falange activities in Central America. b7D

Subsequently on 1/24/55 [redacted] was interviewed by SA JAMES P. MARTIN of this office and at that time advised as follows: b7D

This source had been [redacted] b7D

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] b7D

Encls 5 ENC.

INDEXED

2 - San Juan (Encl. 1) (RM) 266842

FEB 28 1955

[redacted] b7D

1 - NY 100-7990

PM:LRB

MAR 15 1958

FBI/DOJ

EXPUNGED

CENTRAL RECORDS SECTION
FBI/DOJ
APPEAL
CIVIL RIGHTS
E.O. 12356
DATE 9/9/88 INITIALS UVF

b7D

This source said that he, personally, had never furnished this particular information to the FBI but desired to do so now and accordingly source furnished one copy of each of forty photographs or photostats of printed material or photos.

It is noted that the printed material is mainly in the Spanish language. All this material has been examined by Mrs. SOPHIA Y. SALIBA in the Spanish language and any of said material which might be pertinent has been translated by Mrs. SALIBA, who is a translator of the New York office.

The forty pieces of material furnished by this source are being forwarded as enclosures with this letter to the Bureau. Wherever translations of any material have been made by Mrs. SOPHIA SALIBA the translation is attached to the piece of material to which it pertains.

Inasmuch as this information does not pertain to any persons residing in the area covered by this office, but rather pertains to persons residing in captioned areas, no copy of the material furnished by source is being retained by this office.

Letter to Director
NY 100-25327

The following is a list of material furnished by source, all of which is being forwarded as enclosures with this letter to the Bureau:

1. Photographic copy of a sheet in the Spanish language commencing "I AM A LITTLE DOVE (?)".

Attached to this is an English translation of same.

[redacted] advised that this is an example of propaganda sheets distributed by the Falangists throughout Central America in the period just prior to World War II. b7D

2. Photostat copy of photograph and article from newspaper entitled "En Plena Faena Totalitaria".

Attached to this is a translation of same.

Source said he believes this was an article in a Cuban newspaper relating to Prince RUSPOLI, and terming RUSPOLI, Chief of the Fascists in America.

3. Photographic copy of page in Spanish headed "BANDO #1".

Attached to this is a translation in English.

Source states that this is a photographic copy of the instructions furnished to members of the Falange in Cuba.

4. Photographic copy of page from publication "AVANCE" issue of 10/1/39.

Summarization in English attached.

Source stated that AVANCE was the official organ of the Falange in Central America and that this was an example of propaganda put out by the Falangist prior to World War II.

5. Photographic copy of cover of pamphlet entitled "LA NUEVA ESPAÑA".

Source said that he recalls that this pamphlet was a pro-Falangist publication put out in Central America.

6. Photographic copy of what appears to be membership book for the "Legion Nacional Revolucionaria Sindicalista".

Translation attached.

Source stated that above named organization is a title of a Falangist Society in Cuba.

7. Photographic copy of a page entitled "CELEBRACION DE LA 'FIESTA DE LA UNIDAD' EN LA CASA DE ESPAÑA".

Translation attached.

Source said that this is a page from the publication, mentioned above, entitled "AVANCE", and this is an example of Falangist propaganda in Central America prior to World War II.

8. Photographic copy of two pages from "AVANCE" August, 1938 issue.

Summarization in English attached.

Source states that this article was Falangist propaganda.

9. Photographic copy of cover page of "AVANCE" issue of 1/30/37, containing photograph of JOSE ANTONIO PRIMO de RIVERA.

Translation attached.

10. Photographic copy of article in Spanish entitled "SINARQUISMO O NUEVO SOCIALISMO".

Translation attached.

Source said that this is a propaganda sheet put out by the Sinarquists, which he termed Falange group in Mexico. It is noted that the translation of this article or propaganda sheet reflects that it is signed by SALVADOR ABASCAL, Chief of the Sinarquist National Movement.

Source said that he recalls attending a meeting of the Sinarquists somewhere in Mexico about January, 1941, and he recalls that, at said meeting, someone, whose identity he cannot recall, said that in the event the US entered World War II, attempts could be made to blow up the Panama Canal by sending a merchant ship through the canal loaded with explosives. Source said that the speaker at said meeting indicated that by exploding this ship in the middle of the Panama Canal the canal would be made useless. Source said he wanted to furnish the above as an indication of what was discussed at meetings of the Sinarquists in Mexico.

Source cannot recall the name of any other persons in attendance at this meeting or when the meeting was held.

11. Photographic copy of a page from "AVANCE" issued 12/1/37.

Translation attached.

12. Photograph of GERONIMO CRUZ PORTELA.

[redacted] b7D

13. Photographic copy of a page of "AVANCE" entitled "Hispanoamericanismo en Hueco".

Translation attached.

14. Photographic copy of what appears to be a dues receipt entitled "Falange Espanola Tradicionalistay de las J.O.N.S.

Translation attached.

The translation reflects that this is a note acknowledging receipt from CESAREO RODRIGUEZ GARCIA, of the payment for admission as member of the Traditional Spanish Falange. It is dated 12/26/38 at Havana, Cuba.

15. Photograph of ARMANDO VALDES ZORRILLE, bearing on its face number 2174.

[redacted] b7D and that ZORRILLE had been arrested by the Police in Havana, Cuba on a charge of allegedly using dynamite to blow up a house in Cuba. Source said he recalls ZORRILLE as one of the leaders of Falange in Havana, Cuba prior to World War II.

16. Photographic copy of the cover page of "AVANCE" issue of 4/15/39, which contains a photograph of FRANCO.

Translation attached.

17. Photographic copy of a page from "AVANCE" dated 2/15/37.

Translation attached.

18. Photographic copy of a page from "AVANCE", dated 1/1/38.

Translation attached.

19. Photographic copy of a page containing a photograph under which appears the following caption as translated from the Spanish language:

"ANOTHER PUERTO RICA IN THE RANKS OF FRANCO"

The distinguished Puerto Rican youth, JORGE CARAGOL RIVERA, who was in Spain taking courses in advanced studies, recently joined the Falange of General Francisco Franco, supreme chief of the Spanish nationalist forces. CARAGOL RIVERA is the son of Mr. JORGE CARAGOL and DONA PAZ RIVERA of Fajardo. He is 22 years old and is an American citizen.

Source said that he recalls that someone told him that this youth was the leader of the Youth Movement of the Falange in Puerto Rico in 1937-1938 but he cannot recall who told him this.

One copy is being forwarded to San Juan as an enclosure to this letter.

20. Photograph of a page of "AVANCE" containing an advertisement for Barcelo & Co. of Arecibo, P.R.

Source said he was furnishing the above since it indicated to him that if Barcelo & Co. advertised in "AVANCE" they were soliciting Falangist support.

21. Photographic copy of a page in Spanish headed "LA CEREMONIA DE BENDICION DE LA BANDERA ROJA Y GUALDA EN LA CASA DE ESPAÑA" dated 4/8/39.

Translation attached.

22. Photograph of an individual addressing, through a microphone, a group of persons. This photograph contains on the back the name ABELARDO GONZALEZ VILLA.

Source said that ABELARDO GONZALEZ VILLA is the person who is addressing this group and is speaking into a microphone and source said that he recalls that ABELARDO GONZALEZ VILLA was a leader in the Falange Legion in Havana, Cuba about 1940.

23. Photographic copy of a page from "AVANCE" dated 2/12/38 entitled "A BORDO DEL 'METEOR".

Translation attached.

Source said that the photographs and stories on this page deals with the German Officers and German ship "METEOR" which visited at San Juan during 1938.

24. Photograph of an individual in uniform which photograph bears on the back "MARINAS, JESUS M."

Source said that he does not know exactly where he secured this photograph but relates that JESUS M. MARINAS was one of the leaders of the Falange Legion in Havana, Cuba in the period 1937-1938.

25. Photograph of two story building and on the back of this photograph appears handwritten notes in Spanish. These notes have been translated and the translation is attached reflecting that this photo represents the house which was the center of the operation of the German American Bund.

Source states that this was a photograph of the German American Bund Headquarters in Havana, Cuba, prior to World War II.

26. Photograph of a large number of German books. This photograph bears some notes in the Spanish language and a translation of the Spanish notes are attached.

Source said that this is a photograph of a number of German propaganda books which had been seized by the Cuban Police from ERNESTO BLUHME, whom source termed a German American Bund Leader in Havana, Cuba prior to World War II.

27. Photograph of a person wearing glasses who is apparently confined behind bars. This photograph contains on the back some notes in the Spanish language and a translation of these notes is attached reflecting that same is a photograph of ERNESTO BLUHME.

Source said again that ERNESTO BLUHME was one of the leaders of the German American Bund prior to World War II in Cuba.

28. Photograph of several individuals looking at German books.

This photograph contains notation in the Spanish language on the back, which notes are not complete.

A translation of the readable part of said notes is attached and said translation reflects that apparently this is a photograph of President BATISTA viewing certain German books which had been ceased in raids made by the Police.

29. One photostat copy of what appears to be a dues receipt for the "LEGION NACIONAL REVOLUCIONARIA SINDICALISTA.

Translation attached.

The translation of this material reflects that ANTONIO NAVARRETE apparently of Havana, Cuba, has contributed his monthly dues to the National Revolutionary Sindicalist Legion, in Havana, Cuba on 3/1/39.

30. Photostat of what appears to be a subscription to "ARRIBA ESPANA".

Translation attached.

It is noted that this is a blank subscription form that bears at the bottom the name ESTEBAN URIARTE as Administrator.

Source said that "ARRIBA ESPANA" was the official publication of the Falange Legion in Cuba prior to World War II.

31. Photostat of a card entitled "ANALES de la OBRA PONTIFICIA de la SANTA INFANCIA".

This card has been examined by Mrs. SOFIA SALIBA who advised that same is a holy card though it does bear on the back a photograph of Generalisimo Franco of Spain and indicates that Spain approves of missionary work in behalf of the Church.

32. Photographic copy of a page from "AVANCE" dated 7/15/37.

Translation attached.

33. Photographic copy of a letter bearing letterhead "DEUTSCHE GESANDTSCHAFT HAVANA" addressed to JESUS M. MARINAS of Havana.

Translation attached.

It is noted that the translation reflects that the German Legation at Havana is pleased to acknowledge letter dated 6/25/40 from JESUS M. MARINAS, which letter apparently transmitted MARINAS's congratulations.

34. Photostat of what appears to be a receipt for 25 pesetas.

Translation attached.

Translation of same reflects that this is a receipt from DON FELIX BLANCO for a contribution of 25 pesetas for social welfare. Receipt concludes "For God, Spain, and its National Sindicalist Revolution".

The receipt is not dated but the source advised that this would have been sometime prior to World War II.

35. Photostat of the cover page of "ACCION" bearing a picture of an individual and the word "JUDIOS".

Source advised that the publication "ACCION" was a publication of the Falange Movement in Havana, Cuba and this cover page reflects a photograph of a Jewish individual and is anti-semitic propaganda distributed in Central America in 1940.

36. Photographic copy of a page bearing pictures of several individuals and the words "IZRAEL ON" with a notation in the English language written by source on the back thereof stating "Hungarian Nazi propaganda found in Police Raid on Legion".

Source said that this is a type of propaganda that was put out by Falange Legion in Havana, Cuba and that same is anti-semitic.

37. Photograph of four individuals with a notation on the back that the individuals appearing therein are the following: ARTURO DIETRICH, JOSE VASCONCELLOS, HAMMERSMITH and CALVO.

Source advised that HAMMERSMITH, whose picture appears in this photograph was the editor of the publication "Finian" published by the Falange Legion in Mexico which publication was later supressed by the Mexican Police according to this source prior to World War II.

38. Photograph of four men sitting at a table, which photograph contains on the back notation in English in the handwriting of this source "Nazi spies arrested in Havana."

Source said that the four individuals appearing in this photograph were crew members of the German ship "METEOR". The source said that he did not know the names of these individuals but does recall that the individuals pictured therein were Germans who had been members of the SS METEOR but had left that ship and had remained behind in Havana, Cuba and subsequently been arrested by the Havana Police Department prior to world war II, around 1941.

The source was not definite as to what charge these persons were arrested for except that they were Germans who had jumped ship and remained behind in Cuba.

39. Photostat of a photograph and article apparently from a newspaper.

Translation attached.

It is noted that the translation reflects that the article deals with the arrest of Prince CAMILLO RUSPOLI, termed "a dangerous totalitarian agent."

Source said he does not recall in what paper this photograph and article appeared but that he desired to furnish same since it reflects information concerning CAMILLO RUSPOLI.

40. One copy of a pamphlet entitled "CREDO LEGIONARIO". A summary in English of the contents of this pamphlet is attached.

Source said that this pamphlet is a credo of the National Revolutionary Sindicalist Legion of Cuba, which source termed a Falange Legion in Cuba prior to World War II.

It is noted that the source could not furnish any information as to where this source received any of the above material except that he received same from various NMU crew members of various ships that would touch at the ports in Central America prior to World War II or else that he received certain photographs appearing above from the Havana Police Department in Cuba prior to the entrance of the US in World War II.

The source stated he desired to furnish same so that the Bureau will have available the information he had furnished to British Intelligence about 1942, reflecting Falange activities in Cuba, Mexico, and Puerto Rico.

This source advised that he did not desire that any of the above material be returned to him and stated that the Bureau could destroy same if it so desired. Accordingly there is no need for the return of this material to this office and the Bureau may destroy same when it has served its purpose.

One copy of this letter and one copy of item 19 is being sent to the San Juan office for its information, inasmuch as item 19, mentioned above, specifically refers to JORGE GARCIA RIVERA, a resident of Puerto Rico as of 1937, who allegedly was a member of the Falange.

The above is being forwarded for the information of the Bureau.